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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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"GOODYEAR" and
"DUNLOP" TYRES.
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No. 18,555 號五十五百五千八萬一第 日一十二月九年巳丁 HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1917. 一禮拜 號五月一十年六國民華中 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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In Casks 275 lbs. net.
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FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
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We have also received a consignment of
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[1105]

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Cauter Marbles in Various Shades.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " " " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " " 15 "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m. " " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 19 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " " " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " " 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " " " 15 "
3.00 " to 3.30 " " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. 9.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.30 " " " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " " " 15 "
3.30 " to 4.00 " " " 10 "
4.00 " to 4.30 " " " 15 "
4.30 " to 5.00 " " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
8.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SATURDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.30 " " " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " " " 15 "
3.30 " to 4.00 " " " 10 "
4.00 " to 4.30 " " " 15 "
4.30 " to 5.00 " " " 10 "
Extra Car at 11 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road, Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
listed in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprodes Order representing bank
notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
TIME-TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.
DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 6 Through Express a.m. | No. 8 Local a.m. | No. 7 Through Express a.m. | No. 9 Local a.m. | No. 11 Through Express p.m. | No. 13 Local p.m. | No. 15 Through Express p.m. | No. 17 Local p.m. | No. 19 Through Express p.m. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| GAUTIN (at the Dock) | 7.45 | 8.05 | 8.35 | 8.55 | 12.35 | 1.40 | 4.10 | 5.30 | 6.00 |
| SHAN CHUN | 8.00 | 8.20 | 8.50 | 9.10 | 12.50 | 1.55 | 4.25 | 5.45 | 6.15 |
| Shang Shui | 8.15 | 8.35 | 9.05 | 9.25 | 1.10 | 2.15 | 4.40 | 6.00 | 6.30 |
| Fauling | 8.30 | 8.50 | 9.20 | 9.40 | 1.25 | 2.30 | 4.55 | 6.15 | 6.45 |
| Tai Po Market | 8.45 | 9.05 | 9.35 | 9.55 | 1.40 | 2.45 | 5.10 | 6.30 | 7.00 |
| Tai Po | 8.55 | 9.15 | 9.45 | 10.05 | 1.50 | 2.55 | 5.20 | 6.40 | 7.10 |
| Shatin | 9.10 | 9.30 | 10.00 | 10.20 | 2.00 | 3.05 | 5.35 | 6.55 | 7.25 |
| Yuenai | 9.25 | 9.45 | 10.15 | 10.35 | 2.15 | 3.20 | 5.50 | 7.10 | 7.40 |
| Hung Hom | 9.40 | 9.60 | 10.30 | 10.50 | 2.30 | 3.35 | 6.05 | 7.25 | 7.55 |
| KOWLOON | 10.00 | 10.20 | 10.50 | 11.10 | 2.45 | 3.50 | 6.20 | 7.40 | 8.10 |

UP TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 4 Local a.m. | No. 6 Through Express a.m. | No. 5 Local a.m. | No. 10 Through Express p.m. | No. 12 Local p.m. | No. 14 Through Express p.m. | No. 16 Local p.m. | No. 18 Through Express p.m. | No. 20 Local p.m. |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Left Ferry | 6.30 | 7.00 | 6.45 | 10.15 | 1.55 | 1.15 | 1.35 | 2.15 | 2.45 |
| Yuenai | 6.45 | 7.15 | 6.60 | 10.30 | 2.10 | 1.30 | 1.50 | 2.30 | 3.00 |
| Shatin | 6.55 | 7.25 | 6.70 | 10.45 | 2.25 | 1.45 | 2.05 | 2.45 | 3.15 |
| Tai Po | 7.10 | 7.40 | 6.85 | 11.00 | 2.40 | 1.60 | 2.20 | 2.60 | 3.30 |
| Tai Po Market | 7.25 | 7.55 | 7.00 | 11.15 | 2.55 | 1.75 | 2.35 | 2.75 | 3.45 |
| Fauling | 7.40 | 8.10 | 7.15 | 11.30 | 3.10 | 1.90 | 2.50 | 2.90 | 3.60 |
| Shang Shui | 7.55 | 8.25 | 7.30 | 11.45 | 3.25 | 2.05 | 3.05 | 3.45 | 4.15 |
| SHAN CHUN | 8.10 | 8.40 | 7.45 | 12.00 | 3.40 | 2.20 | 3.20 | 3.60 | 4.30 |
| GAUTIN | 8.25 | 8.55 | 7.60 | 12.15 | 3.55 | 2.35 | 3.35 | 3.75 | 4.45 |

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shang Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight,
on Notice being given to the guard.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table
will connect with the trains as shown.
SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

| Stations | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|----------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Fauling dep. | 8.20 | 11.25 | 2.50 | 5.00 |
| Shatankok arr. | 8.15 | 12.30 | 3.50 | 6.00 |
| Shatankok dep. | 10.00 | 1.20 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| Fauling arr. | 11.00 | 2.30 | 6.00 | 7.00 |

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.
1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Regulators of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Containments, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Person's Steam Turbine and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.
NAGASAKI.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 300 714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 35 " 34 44 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Cranes.
KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.
FLOATING DOCK.
Lifting Power ... No. 1 7,000 tons No. 2 12,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 460 feet 16 880 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " 58 " 88 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " 22 " 30 "
HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMODA.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 368 (total) inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.
717

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,**
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\$1.00 per dozen.
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SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route
between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria
Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and
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Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to
several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.
HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—Travellers from Hongkong should leave for
Shanghai by the best steamer to make the connection with the S.M.R. Co.'s Shanghai-
Dairen Mail Steamship Line. The "SAKAKI MARU" leaves Shanghai every TUES-
DAY, at Noon, direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. Weekly Express. This
steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless
telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "KORE MARU"
leaves Shanghai every FRIDAY, at Noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen.)
The Express, which leaves Dairen every THURSDAY, connects with the Trans-Siberian
Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole
journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 18 days.
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Co. has established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen
(the finest Hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun.
All on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. Add.: "Yamato."
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great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and
easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the
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OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-
Shanghai Mail Line the S.M.R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen
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S.M.R. Co.'s Coal from famous Fushun Collieries are always kept at Dairen, Port
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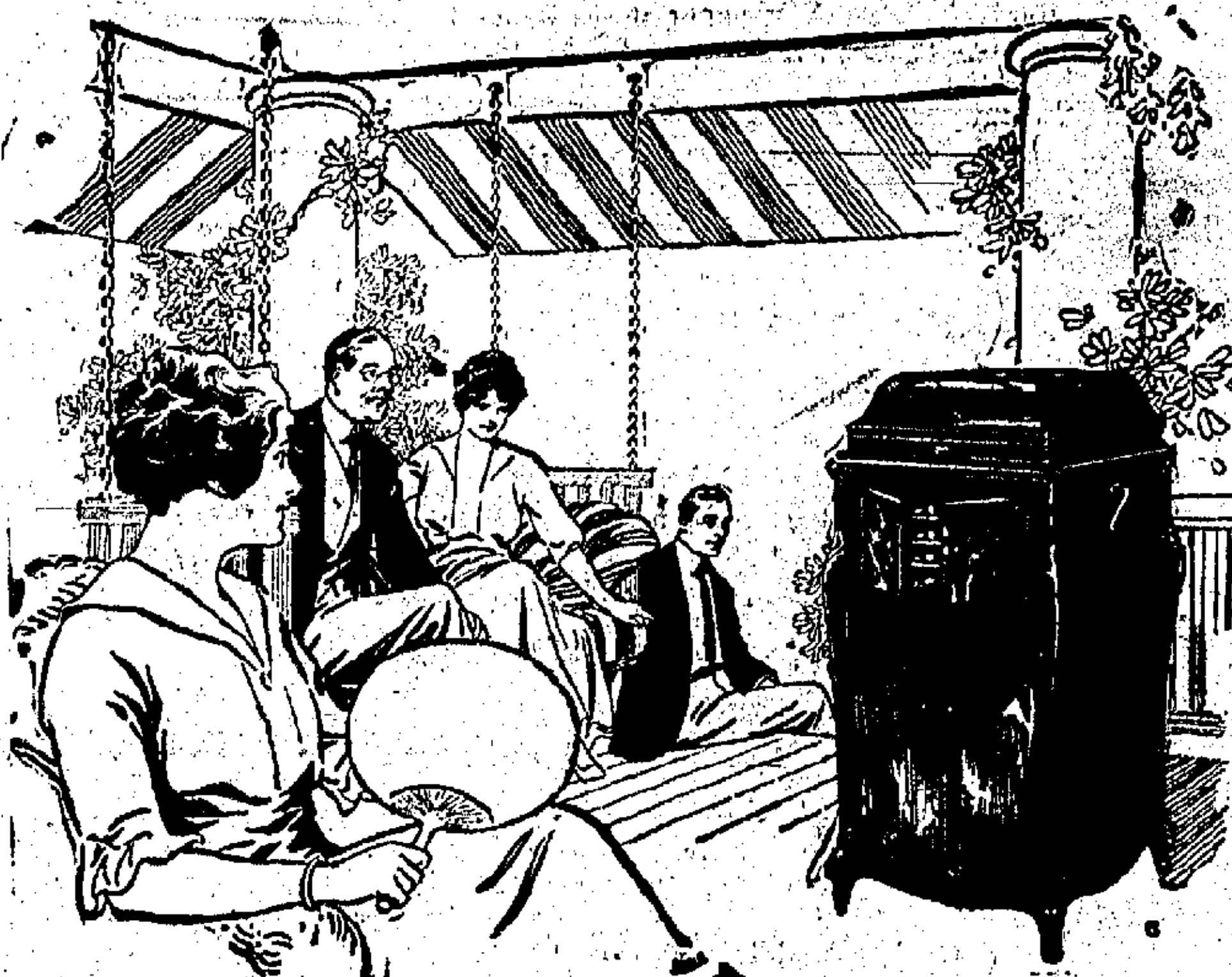
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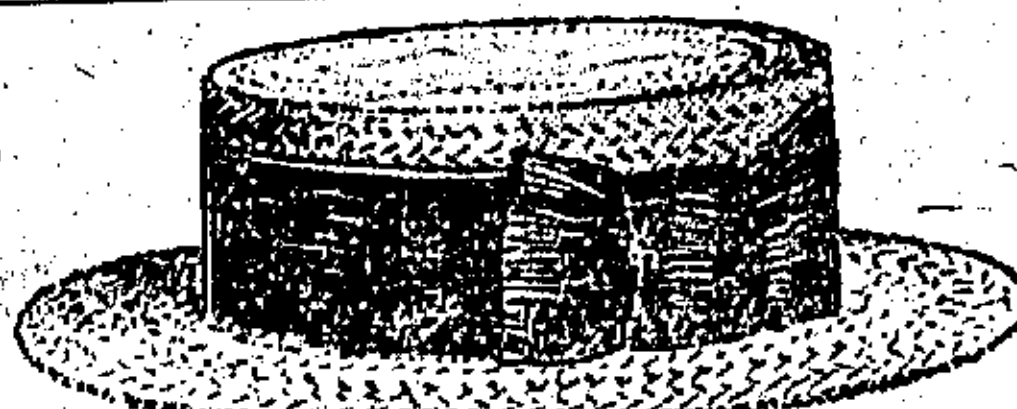
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We have now so wide and representative a range of "taking" styles and shapes and perfectly graduated fittings as will satisfy the most critical.

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MADAME FLINT has just returned from Paris with a Grand Selection of Evening and Day Gowns, Opera Cloaks, Millinery, Furs, White and Coloured Kid Gloves, etc., also Serge Afternoon Gowns and Costumes in the latest Models at the most reasonable Prices, which will be on Show on

MONDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

MADAME FLINT begs respectfully to announce that she has secured the exclusive right from several Parisian Houses, including the MAISON BLUM, to supply her only with their latest creations from the 1st July, 1917, and that she has also engaged the services of Mlle. ROQUE, Premiere Coupeuse, late of the MAISON BLUM, who will undertake the management of the Dressmaking Department.

MADAME FLINT respectfully thanks her Clientèle for past favours, and solicits their continued patronage, and also invites the Ladies of Hongkong to inspect the New Goods in her Showrooms, as the Best Models are not displayed in the Windows.

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| | |
|---|--|
| Item 1. Japanese Made Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 30 Gauge, "MOON-STAR" Brand, at Y40.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe. | Item 11. Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8'3", 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above. |
| Item 2. American Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 30 Gauge, "APOLLO" Brand, at Y40.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe. | Item 12. English Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8'3", 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above. |
| Item 3. Japanese Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 30 Gauge, at Y62.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe. | Item 13. American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8'3", 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above. |
| Item 4. American Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', about 5 cwt., and 40 sheets per case, 28 Gauge, at Y60.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe. | Item 14. Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8'3", 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above. |
| Item 5. Japanese Galvanised Flat Sheets, 28 Gauge, Weight about 18 lbs., at Y60.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe. | Item 15. American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8'3", 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', at Y49.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe. |
| Item 6. American Galvanised Flat Sheets, 28 Gauge, Weight about 16 lbs., at Y40.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe. | Item 16. English Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8'3", 24 Gauge, Same price as above. |
| Item 7. English Galvanised Flat Sheets, 24 Gauge, Weight about 18 lbs., at Y40.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe. | Item 17. American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8'3", 24 Gauge, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe. |
| Item 8. Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8'3", packed in skeleton case of about 5 cwt., 30 Gauge, Length: 6' 7' 8' Number per case, of sheets: 67, 57, 52, 6', at Y30.00, 7', at Y30.00, 8', at Y40.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe. | Item 18. American Tinplates, 170 lbs., 20" x 14" x 24 sheets in case at Y105.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe. |
| Item 9. Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8'3", 30 Gauge, Same price as above. | Item 19. American Tinplates, 160 lbs., 20" x 14" x 24 sheets in case at Y102.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe. |
| | Item 20. American Tinplates, 100 lbs., 20" x 14" x 112 sheets in case, at Y53.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe. |
| | Item 21. American Tinplates, 110 lbs., 20" x 14" x 112 sheets in case, at Y53.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe. |
| | Item 22. English Tinplates, 108 lbs., 20" x 14" x 112 sheets in case, at Y53.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe. |

REMARKS:—The above prices are without engagement. Shipments made promptly.

THE TEA TRADE OF CHINA.

The glory of the China tea trade has long since departed. The days when the famous clippers raced the Chinese product to the London market indeed seem far back, and Minging Lane to-day is only mildly interested in the early arrivals each season of the teas from China. We are reminded of this by a very informative report on the subject by the American Consul at Hankow, Mr. Raymond C. Mackay, who tells us many interesting things concerning the tea trade of China. In view of the commercial development likely to take place in that country in the near future, the topic is of importance both to the Chinese and foreign traders. During the last 25 or 30 years China's export trade in tea has fallen off to a large extent, primarily because of a lack of co-operation among the growers, the employment of antiquated methods in the plant's production, heavy taxation, and, somewhat of late, to disturbed political conditions in the regions where the plant is cultivated. India and Ceylon during the last 50 years have gradually won much of the trade away from China, until to-day they are supplying the bulk of the world's demand, especially for the coarser and darker-coloured teas. This is in spite of the acknowledged fact, states the report, that Chinese teas are superior to all others in their delicacy of flavour. Living a more or less hand-to-mouth existence, the pressing needs of the moment have never permitted the Chinese farmer to pick sparingly, to fertilise and prune properly, and to have nurseries in order that old, worn-out plants might be replaced. The inherent superiority of the Chinese product has enabled the local farmer to continue his cultivation of tea; but had the growers of India and Ceylon been competing to supply the same quality tea, China would long ago have been left hopelessly in the rear. The state of affairs is due entirely to the fact that Ceylonese and Indian growers are working their plantations under highly scientific instruction while the Chinese are not. What the latter need, says Mr. Mackay, is some concerted action on the part of the growers and shippers in order that the output be distributed and sold in a manner advantageous to both buyer and seller. In the past, the buyers have fluctuated out of proportion to any real change in the market, and huge shipments have been made to foreign ports totally unable to consume such quantities. The resulting conditions, chief among which is the absolute inability to control prices, have driven the Chinese trader into the background.

It is satisfactory, however, to know that China is making some effort to regain its position as the source of the world's supply of tea, and to this end has established an agricultural commission with the betterment of the tea trade as its object. Mr. Mackay gives some particulars as to the plans for improving the industry. The first step in this direction was taken in 1905, when an investigating committee was sent to India and Ceylon in order to study the methods practised by the tea growers of that region. As a result of this movement a school was established at Nanking where the latest methods of tea culture were taught. In 1915 Chow Tsz-chi was appointed Minister of Agriculture, and during his short directorship he succeeded in giving the agricultural industries of the country a tremendous impetus. His plans for improving the tea industry consisted of the establishment of experimental stations, of subsidising the tea planters, and a reduction in the export duty on the product. In connection with the first of the above plans a station was established in the famous Keemun district in the Province of Anhui, where the growing of the tea plant under scientific methods is now being demonstrated to the planters of that region. It is proposed that the same district be rapidly established in other tea plantations, and the knowledge of tea culture of that region. As soon as the growers of this particular region have been made thoroughly acquainted with the new work the stations will be transferred to other tea-growing districts, where the process will be repeated. It is also planned to subsidise certain planters who have demonstrated knowledge of tea growing under the methods prescribed by the Department of Agriculture in order that they may be given substantial encouragement towards carrying the work forward. Lastly, a 20 per cent. reduction in the export duty on tea was put into effect during 1915. While this step materially aided the growers, the Chinese Government, states the report, will have to take other steps along this line in order that Chinese tea may meet the competition of Indian tea, for in India there is no tax on either the production or the exportation of tea. The Chinese grower is under the further burden of having to pay a series of transit taxes which are levied on the article from the place of production to the place of shipment. These taxes often amount to more than the original export tax. It is thus evident under what great disadvantages the Chinese producer works as compared with his Indian neighbour. When these plans, which are excellent in conception, although not entirely comprehensive, have been put into effect, together with the improvements which naturally follow the working out of any new order, China will, in Mr. Mackay's opinion, at last be on the road towards regaining its position as the main source of supply for the tea trade of the world.

EXPORT OF JAPANESE MATCHES.

The Osaka Mainichi says manufacturers of matches in Osaka, Kobe and other districts are now busy filling orders from Great Britain, France, Russia and other countries. Before the war, Japanese matches abroad were overshadowed by Swedish matches, but upon the opening of hostilities the supply of Swedish matches was considerably lessened. The result was the shipment of Japanese matches to Australia, the United States, and various European countries.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOO SAN PO."]

November 2nd.

THE TUCHUN. General Luk Wing-tung has announced his approval of the appointment of Ching Pik-kwong as Tuchun.

The naval officers of the 1st squadron and leaders of Yunnan troops have sent a similar intimation.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, is of opinion that the new Tuchun should be appointed by the Provincial Assembly.

The Generalissimo, Sun Yat-sen, has declared at a meeting of his supporters that the Provisional Government will not concern itself with other matters. The new Tuchun should be appointed by General Luk Wing-tung, who is the superior of the two Kwangs.

The Canton leaders have recently sent a cable to General Luk Wing-tung stating that disputes will be easily settled if the Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has resigned, and requesting Luk to transfer Chan-luk and Lung.

It is stated that General Luk has also requested General Lung Chi-kwong to go to Wuchow, as Luk has been informed that Lung supports him.

The Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Section, has requested the Tuchun to send soldiers to replace those who have been transferred elsewhere.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS. The Tuchun yesterday gave satisfactory undertakings to the Consuls that foreigners in the Province would be protected.

CANTON, November 4th.

THE TUCHUN. The Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, acting in accordance with General Luk Wing-tung's order, has announced to various official departments that he will not hand his position over to anybody. He added that he will not obey any order from Peking, and he himself with the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, will settle any affairs in the Province.

All the naval officers have addressed a letter to Admiral Ching Pik-kwong requesting him to accept the appointment of Tuchun.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL MOK. A message from Swatow states that an attempt was made to assassinate General Mok King-yu the other day. The assassins fired at him with revolvers, and although he was saved by his guards two shots entered his arm. It is said that one of the assassins has been arrested, but the rest escaped.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics have been taken from the monthly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:

OPPIUM. The stocks on November 1st were 200 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 1354 of Malwa and five of Persian and Turkish. There were no imports or exports during the interval from October 19th. In uncertified Benares opium, the balance of stocks on November 1st was 98 chests of Patna and 107 of Benares. During the preceding fortnight seven chests of Patna and 29 chests of Benares were boiled by the Government opium monopoly.

EXPORTS.

There is no change in feathers. Quotations for ginger are considerably lower and there is very little demand. There are no business in Galangal. The market of Cassia oil is firm, but there is small business doing. The market in Star Aniseed oil is easier and the demand is slow. There is nothing doing in gall nuts.

IMPORTS.

In the Cotton Yarn market Exchange continues to be the governing factor. During the interval under review a strong rise in Exchange checked business, which was resumed on November 1st when the rupee exchange rate gave way. Prices have receded about \$10. Clearances continue fairly satisfactory. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10 \$15.50-16.50, No. 12 at \$14.50-15.75, No. 16 at \$15.00-16.00, No. 20 at \$16.00-17.00. Arrivals nil. Sales 750 bales. Shipments 350 bales. Unsold stock 9,000 bales. Bargains 17,000 bales. Clearances of Wool-lens have shown more activity, and the market has taken on a better tone. In Raw Cottons business has been very limited and quotations are \$44-47 for Indian and \$45-53 for China staple. Very little improvement is to be reported in the Metal market. Steel plates are required for at about \$28 to \$27 a picul. Nails have shown a slight improvement, but there is no enquiry to buy. There is no change in Petroleum products. No quotations are given for Coal. The Sugar market has advanced in consequence of demand from the North.

As to flour the stock is about 240,000 sacks. Quotations:—American patent \$5 per sack; American cut-off \$3.50 per sack; Japanese 2nd patent \$3.10 per sack; Japanese 3rd patent \$3.05 per sack; Japanese straight \$2.10 per sack; Shanghai flour \$3.10 per sack; Australian flour \$3.30 per sack.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Captain E. B. Kiddle, R.N., who commanded the *Minotaur* when that vessel was on the China Station, has had the Order of the Rising Sun, 3rd class, conferred on him by H.M. the Emperor of Japan for war services.

Lieut. Colonel Robert Sandi-land, formerly of the C.M.G. Commandant Prisoners-of-War Camps, Alexandria Palace, formerly British Resident at Selangor and Perak, and Commandant of the Malay States Guides, left property of the gross value of \$13,709.

Lieut. Colonel R. H. J. Meister, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has just been promoted to that rank, has seen much service on the China Station. He was landed at Chefoo from January to March, 1895; was at Seoul from October, 1895, to January, 1896, and again from February to March of the same year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—Replying to Mr. R. E. Lindell's letter, published in your issue of yesterday, I am afraid my previous letter under the above heading was wrongly worded and that, instead of "rules" published this year by the Portland Club, it should have read "Portland Club rules published this year."

The Canton Club three or four months ago purchased from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Hongkong, a book of "Rules of Auction Bridge as approved and adopted by the Portland Club." This book, which was quite a small one and bound in a red cover, was dated 1917, and, I believe, was published by Messrs. De la Rue, London, but that is all I can say about it at the moment, as unfortunately, the copy we had was lost two or three weeks ago, and I understand there are no further copies in stock in Hongkong.

Perhaps Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, or one of your readers (either in Hongkong or in an "antiquated outpost") who purchased a copy from them and still has same could throw some light on the matter.—Yours faithfully,

C. A. PEEL.

Canton, 2nd November, 1917.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A SHORT AND COSTLY SPELL OF LIBERTY.

A Chinese prisoner, who escaped from Police custody on the 27th ultimo, after having been sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing brass from the Green Island Cement Works at Hok On, was recaptured on Friday in his old haunts at Hungahom, and sentenced to serve an additional three months with hard labour.

A CLAN FIGHT.

Two Chinese, with their heads swathed in bandages, were charged with assaulting three other Chinese at East Point on Friday.

Inspector Sim stated, that all the men were employed of the China Sugar Refinery. There had been some trouble at the Works between the Chinese and Puntl labourers on the 23rd ultimo, as a result of which the Chinese foreman was dismissed. His clansmen therefore set upon the Puntl labourers in Great George Street, East Point, and one of the Puntl men had to be sent to hospital after the fight.

Mr. Mattingley, who appeared for the defence, stated that when his clients went to the Police Station to prefer a charge against the complainants they were, to their great surprise, detained.

Mr. J. B. Wood adjourned the case to Tuesday, fixing bail at \$200 each.

THE INTERNED ENEMY SHIPS.

DEFINITE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN CHINA AND THE ALLIES.

The Peking Correspondent of the *N.Y.C. Daily News* says that after prolonged discussion the Chinese Government has consented to meet the Allies in the matter of the confiscated ships. It is agreed that nine sea-going vessels, aggregating 29,984 tons gross, should be chartered to the British Government at the standing rates of the Inter-Allied Chartering Executive for the services of Allied interests. These rates vary from 40/- per ton for larger-sized vessels and 50/- for the smaller.

The vessels affected are the *Albenga*, *Deke*, *Richmers*, *Bohemnia*, *Selenia*, *China*, *Helen*, *Triumph* and *Setta*. Two of the vessels are now under repair at Nagasaki and two at Hongkong, and it is expected that within two months all the vessels will be ready for commissioning. Of the remaining five, three are river boats, one is old and one has been specially excepted from the arrangement.

WEIHAIWEI.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1916.

According to Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart's report, the revenue collected in Weihaiwei during 1916 is the largest on record. It amounted to \$136,000, as compared with \$115,862 during the previous year, an increase of \$11,247. The expenditure during the year was \$139,500, as compared with \$156,697 during the previous year, a decrease of \$17,397. There was no grant-in-aid from Imperial funds, savings from the previous financial year, together with the increase in revenue and decrease in expenditure, having made it possible to dispense with a grant for the first time since 1898, when this Territory was leased from China.

While no public works of importance were carried out during the year, the erection of a pier at Wu K'ou, the centre of the Chinese business quarter, has been approved. Its cost, which has been estimated at \$40,000, will be defrayed by an extra levy of 50 per cent. on shipping dues, to which the mercantile community readily consented.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

BAZAAR AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The annual bazaar and entertainment organised by the Ministering Children's League, which were held at Government House on Saturday, proved very successful. There was a large attendance. A brisk business was done at the various stalls which were erected in the grounds, and the Ball-room was so packed for the children's entertainment that many could not find seating accommodation.

H.E. the Governor, accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Edwards, arrived at 3 o'clock and the Cadet Corps attached to the Hongkong Defence Corps, under the command of Second-Lieut. Beard, formed a guard-of-honour. The Kowloon Girl Guides, in charge of Miss Day, rendered general assistance during the afternoon and, generally speaking, there was no lack of helpers. No one could say that opportunities for purchasing were not provided for them. In addition to the entertainment by the English girls, of which a notice was given in Saturday's issue of the *Daily Press*, a Chinese play written by Miss Woo, the Principal of St. Paul's Girls' School, was produced under the direction of the authoress. The stall-holders were as follows:—

GENERAL STALL:—Miss Phoebe May and Miss Iris May.
PEAK STALL:—Mrs. Ritchie and assistants.
POLICE STALL:—Mrs. Messer and Mrs. Pierpoint.
MILITARY STALL:—Mrs. Robertson, Miss Ventris, Mrs. Thurbay Pellham, Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Raworth and Miss Robertson.
THE "TAMAR" AND ROYAL DOCKYARD STALL:—Mrs. Morgan and assistants.
TEA STALL:—Mrs. Stedman and assistants.
VICTORIA STALL:—Mrs. Piercy and assistants.
DIOCESAN SCHOOL STALL:—Miss Poon Wye.
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL STALL:—Miss Lee Wan.

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL STALL:—Miss Griffin and assistants.

BELLILIOS SCHOOL STALL:—The Head Mistress and pupils.

QUARRY BAY STALL:—Mrs. Templeton.

THE KOWLOON STALL:—Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. White, Miss Martin, Miss Stone and Miss Gill, Mrs. Pope, Miss Hickie.

THE LUCKY WELL:—Miss Piercy.

CHRISTMAS TREE:—Miss Franklin and assistants.

GOLDEN STALL:—Miss Wilkinson, Miss Robertson, 2nd Lt. King and 2nd Lt. Amies.

RAFFLE for a petticoat and camisole:—Mrs. J. Hooper.

FAN OI STALL:—Pupils of the C.M.S. Girls' High School.

The amount received up to date is as follows, but several stalls still have more money to send in and a complete list will be published later:—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Bellilios School stall | \$1,950.00 |
| Diocesan School stall | 127.15 |
| Entertainment | 274.90 |
| Programmes | 58.65 |
| Fan Oi stall | 1,901.00 |
| Cate money | 157.50 |
| Captain Hall | 30.00 |
| Kitten raffled by Miss Bander | 61.00 |
| Kitten | 30.00 |
| Kowloon stall | 990.85 |
| Lucky Well | 28.10 |
| Military stall | 350.85 |
| Gold fish | 56.25 |
| Naval and Dockyard stall | 737.60 |
| Lost money | 9.28 |
| Police stall | 123.96 |
| Peak stall | 975.95 |
| Quarry Bay stall | 755.00 |
| St. Paul's School stall and Chinese Entertainment | 900.50 |
| St. Stephen's Girls' College stall | 588.45 |
| Sweet stall | 162.75 |
| Tea stall | 255.25 |
| Victoria stall | 1,350.75 |
| Xmas tree | 55.05 |
| Total | \$11,350.15 |

CONCERT AT TAIKOO RECREATION GROUND.

Taikoo Recreation ground was filled with an enthusiastic crowd on Saturday night, when a Promenade Concert was given in aid of the 25th Batt. Middlesex Recreation Fund. There was seating accommodation for several hundreds, but so many more were standing behind. The stage was brightly illuminated and tastefully decorated, and all the items on the programme were greeted with loud applause. The band was particularly good and much appreciated.

The Misses Gordon, Mrs. W. J. Hill, and Private Crane were the stars of a talented company. Refreshments were served during the evening. The programme was as follows:—

March, "National Emblem," Band; Selection, "Half-past eight," Band; Recitation, (1) "My first recital," (2) "Old scissors," Private Newman; Cornet Solo, "A Perfect Day," Song, Miss Gordon; Overture, "William Tell," Band; Song, Mrs. W. J. Hill; A Magical Interlude, Private Morley; Intermezzo, "Secrets," Band; Selection, "Push and Go," Band; Private Crane and a Piano Violin Selection, "Serenade," Miss M. Gordon; Valse, "Septembre," Band; Selection, "Mr. Manhattan," Band; Song, (1) "Where my Caravan hath rested," (2) "Absent," Pte. C. Parsons (accompanist, Pte. H. Norris); March, "Colonel Bogey," Band; Selection, "Bound to Win," Band.

SPORT.

HONGKONG v. R.G.A.

Hongkong again won in convincing style on their own ground against the R.G.A. on Saturday. T. E. Pearce had top-score with 65 which included one six and nine fours. The R.G.A. could only put up 44 against the Club bowlers, and of these Gr. Perkins was responsible for 16. Scores:—

| HONGKONG. | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|--|--|
| T. E. Pearce, c Drummond, b | | | |
| Athorne, c | 65 | | |
| Cap. E. H. Gray, b Athorne | 3 | | |
| Lt. H. E. Hall, b Athorne | 27 | | |
| Lt. Col. Morgan, c and b Baker | 16 | | |
| M. M. Mans, b Boocock | 16 | | |
| R. Kennedy, b Boocock | 9 | | |
| F. E. Joseph, not out | 8 | | |
| D. E. Donnelly, not out | 4 | | |
| Extras | 5 | | |

Total (for 7 wickets) 155
F. Sutton and P. Jacks did not bat.

| Bowling Analysis. | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|----|
| Athorne | 15 | 1 | 72 |
| Boocock | 12 | 0 | 61 |
| Baker | 3 | 0 | 17 |

| R.G.A. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|--|--|
| Gr. Perkins, c Pearce, b Donnelly | 16 | | |
| Bdr. Drummond, c Mans, b Gray | 8 | | |
| Gr. Mans, run out | 1 | | |
| Gr. Baines, c Pearce, b Donnelly | 1 | | |
| Gr. Sharman, c Joseph, b | 1 | | |
| Donnelly | 5 | | |
| Bdr. Athorne, not out | 7 | | |
| Lt. Wilkinson, b Donnelly | 6 | | |
| Gr. Boocock, c Joseph, b Gray | 1 | | |
| Q.M.S. Ross, l.b.w., b Morgan | 0 | | |
| Lieut. Baker, c Mans, b Morgan | 1 | | |
| Extras | 4 | | |

| Total | | | |
|----------|----|---|----|
| Donnelly | 11 | 2 | 25 |
| Pearce | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| Gray | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Morgan | 1 | 0 | 3 |

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

This match was played on the Civil Service ground and ended in a draw. The University won the toss and elected to field. The Civil Service compiled 57, towards which W. Dixon contributed a masterly 56, which included some very fine cutting and some hard off-drives along the ground. Apart from his exhibition scoring was slow. The University team seemed to have made up their minds from the start to be content with a draw, and Penonby-Francis successfully stonewalled through the innings, coming out top-scorer with 27, compiled in an hour and a half. Hamilton bowled very well, and with a little luck might have changed the result. Scores:—

| CIVIL SERVICE. | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--|--|
| D. M. Goodall, b Sany | 15 | | |
| W. Dixon, b Goodall | 56 | | |
| B. W. Bradbury, l.b.w., b Sany | 36 | | |
| R. C. Wiche, c Fane, b Hamilton | 6 | | |
| S. W. Hamilton, c Fane, b Hall | 23 | | |
| R. E. O. Bird, run out | 8 | | |
| P. T. Lambie, not out | 1 | | |
| Extras | 6 | | |

Total (for 6 wickets) 157
J. C. Fletcher, C. Severn, W. H. Edmonds, and F. J. Ling did not bat.

| Bowling Analysis. | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|----|
| Hall | 13 | 1 | 36 |
| Sany | 7 | 1 | 27 |
| Hamilton | 10 | 1 | 32 |
| Edmonds | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Thivy | 4 | 0 | 22 |

| UNIVERSITY. | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|--|--|
| R. Penonby-Francis, not out | 27 | | |
| F. A. Redmond, b Ling | 22 | | |
| A. R. Ramjahn, c Dixon | 1 | | |
| Fletcher | 5 | | |
| J. D. Wright, c Bird, b Hamilton | 15 | | |
| Cheah Toon Lok, b Hamilton | 4 | | |
| W. Gittens, b Hamilton | 0 | | |
| D. K. Sany, not out | 6 | | |
| Extras | 7 | | |

Total (for 6 wickets) 86
G. Hall, T. C. Thivy, J. M. Jack, and B. A. Bado did not bat.

| Bowling Analysis. | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|----|
| Hamilton | 11 | 2 | 27 |
| Wiche | 4 | 1 | 18 |
| Ling | 7 | 2 | 20 |
| Fletcher | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| Bird | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Severn | 2 | 2 | 0 |

CRAIGENGOWER v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played on the Craigen-gower ground and was remarkable for low scoring on both sides. The Service men won in first, but were all dismissed for 37. Grimmett having the fine analysis of 8 wickets for 19 runs. The home team, however, found the visitors' bowling difficult to play and only succeeded in compiling 62. Scores:—

| ROYAL ENGINEERS. | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|--|--|
| Sgt. MacGregor, c T. Thompson, b | 11 | | |
| Lt. Cpl. Adams, b Grimmett | 1 | | |
| White, b Grimmett | 0 | | |
| Gordon, c Grimmett, b Graham | 0 | | |
| Reakes, b Grimmett | 0 | | |
| Lucas, b Grimmett | 12 | | |
| Waller, c and b Grimmett | 0 | | |
| Crippwell, l.b.w., b Graham | 4 | | |
| Willard, c and b Grimmett | 0 | | |
| Pascall, not out | 3 | | |
| Todd, c Edwards, b Grimmett | 0 | | |
| Extras | 4 | | |

Total (for 5 wickets) 37
Bowling Analysis.

| CRAIGENGOWER. | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|----|
| Graham | 7 | 14 | 2 |
| Grimmett | 6.3 | 1 | 19 |

| Bowling Analysis. | | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|----|
| White | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Crippwell | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Reakes | 6.3 | 0 | 21 |

| Total | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|----|
| White | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Crippwell | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Reakes | 6.3 | 0 | 21 |

| Total | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|----|
| White | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Crippwell | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Reakes | 6.3 | 0 | 21 |

| Total | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|----|
| White | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Crippwell | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Reakes | 6.3 | 0 | 21 |

| Total | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|----|
| White | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Crippwell | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Reakes | 6.3 | 0 | 21 |

| Total | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|----|
| White | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Crippwell | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Reakes | 6.3 | 0 | 21 |

| Total | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|----|
| White | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Crippwell | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Reakes | 6.3 | 0 | 21 |

| Total | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|----|
| White | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Crippwell | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Reakes | 6.3 | 0 | 21 |

| Total | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|----|
| White | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Crippwell | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Reakes | 6.3 | 0 | 21 |

MIDDLESEX v. KOWLOON.

Played on the Navy ground at Happy Valley and ended in a draw. The visitors won the toss and elected to bat first. The Middlesex won the toss, but put in the visitors, who made 145. The home-team could do nothing with the Kowloon bowlers, and "Mr. Extras" with 9 runs, was their top-scorer. Cobb and Pestonji each obtained 5 wickets for 8 runs. At one stage of the game Cobb's analysis read—5 overs, 9 maidens, 0 runs, 4 wickets. Scores:—

| KOWLOON. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|--|--|
| F. Wheeler, c Smith, b Cooper | 21 | | |
| A. A. Claxton, c Butterworth, b | 19 | | |
| Purnell | 9 | | |
| J. Stalker, b Butterworth | 8 | | |
| Lt. E. S. Hodge, b Cooper | 24 | | |
| W. T. Eason, c Cooper, b Fawthrop | 29 | | |
| J. P. Robinson, not out | 19 | | |
| P. H. Cobb, b Fawthrop | 19 | | |
| D. J. MacKenzie, b Cooper | 7 | | |
| C. J. Stapleton, c Woodward, b | 3 | | |
| Cooper | 7 | | |
| A. de Sousa, c Glead, b Woodward | 4 | | |
| R. Pestonji, b Cooper | 1 | | |
| Extras | 7 | | |

Total (for 7 wickets) 145
Bowling Analysis.

| Bowling Analysis. | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|----|
| Woodward | 7 | 0 | 29 |
| Purnell | 9 | 0 | 38 |
| Butterworth | 2 | 0 | 18 |
| Cooper | 11 | 4 | 30 |
| Fawthrop | 4 | 0 | 23 |

| MIDDLESEX. | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Pte. Thompson, b Cobb | 1 | | |
| Pte. Glead, b Cobb | 0 | | |
| Pte. Smith, b Pestonji | 0 | | |
| Lt. Dickinson, b Cobb | 0 | | |
| Lt. Col. Tabbett, c Robinson, b | 0 | | |
| Cobb | 0 | | |
| Lt. Cooper, c Robinson, b Pestonji | 0 | | |
| Cap. Palfield, b Pestonji | 4 | | |
| Lt. Col. Butterworth, l.b.w., b | 1 | | |
| Pestonji | 3 | | |
| Corp. Fawthrop, l.b.w., b Cobb | 1 | | |
| Pte. Woodward, not out | 2 | | |
| Pte. Purnell, b Pestonji | 1 | | |
| Extras | 5 | | |

Total 25
Bowling Analysis.

| Bowling Analysis. | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|---|
| Cobb | 11 | 7 | 8 |
| Pestonji | 10 | 5 | 8 |

| LEAGUE TABLE. | | | |
|---------------|---|---|----|
| Hongkong | 4 | 0 | 12 |
| Kowloon | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| Civil Service | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| C. R. C. | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| University | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Middlesex | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Craigengower | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| R. E. G. A. | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| R. G. A. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Navy | 1 | 0 | 1 |

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR KOBE DIRECT CARGO ONLY.

S.S. "KAIKO MARU."

THE above Vessel will be despatched for KOBE direct on or about the 9th inst. For freight apply to

GEO. GRIMBLE & Co.,

Agents,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1917. [1244]

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

NOTICE TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the Revised Regulations of the Government of the United States it is required that all persons entering the United States from abroad shall present, before admission therein, a PASSPORT or a DOCUMENT in the nature of a Passport, issued by a Consular Officer of the United States in the Country from which they depart from the United States and also issued by a Consular Officer of the United States at the port of actual embarkation for the United States or a port of trans-shipment. In the case of aliens not of the Chinese race it is required that the Passport be supported by a sworn declaration, in triplicate, indicating the identity, nationality and objects of such aliens entering the United States at this time to which declaration shall be attached a signed photograph of the bearer. This declaration shall be presented at the Office of the Consular Officer issuing the Passport of such alien at the time of presenting such Passport for Blank forms for making such declaration to be had at all Hotels, Steamship Offices at this Consulate-General.

Commencing with November 18th and supporting declarations submitted for visa and verification weeks previous to the proposed departure of the alien for the United States.

GEORGE F. ANDERSON,

Consul-General, [1245]

NOTICE.

COMMENCING on 5th, an Orchestra every afternoon (one days) from 4.15 P.M.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, DECEASED.

IT IS GIVEN that all CREDITORS of persons having any Debts, Claims, demands upon or against the Estate of FITZPATRICK, late of the S.S. "ANGLO," are required to send in particulars in Writing to the Underigned, on or before the 8th December, 1917, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document, be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager, [1119]

F. ALAN ROBINSON,

Administrator, [1237]

H. R. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4308 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17548 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARRASCO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document, be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager, [1119]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 27th November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, Tenders will be received for the supply and laying of Pipes for canalization of salt water (Extens on). The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the Canalization are open to the public at the Public Works Department, where they can be examined all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macau, Public Works Department, 18th October, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA e MAIA,

Engineer Director, [1233]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| Locality | Boundary Measurements (Approximate) | Original Area (Sqr. Fts.) | Original Area (Sqr. Yds.) | Original Area (Acres) | Original Area (Sqr. Meters) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Lot 1, Conduit Road, Hongkong | 100 ft. by 100 ft. | 10,000 | 227.27 | 2.27 | 1,000.00 |
| Lot 2, Conduit Road, Hongkong | 100 ft. by 100 ft. | 10,000 | 227.27 | 2.27 | 1,000.00 |
| Lot 3, Conduit Road, Hongkong | 100 ft. by 100 ft. | 10,000 | 227.27 | 2.27 | 1,000.00 |
| Lot 4, Conduit Road, Hongkong | 100 ft. by 100 ft. | 10,000 | 227.27 | 2.27 | 1,000.00 |
| Lot 5, Conduit Road, Hongkong | 100 ft. by 100 ft. | 10,000 | 227.27 | 2.27 | 1,000.00 |

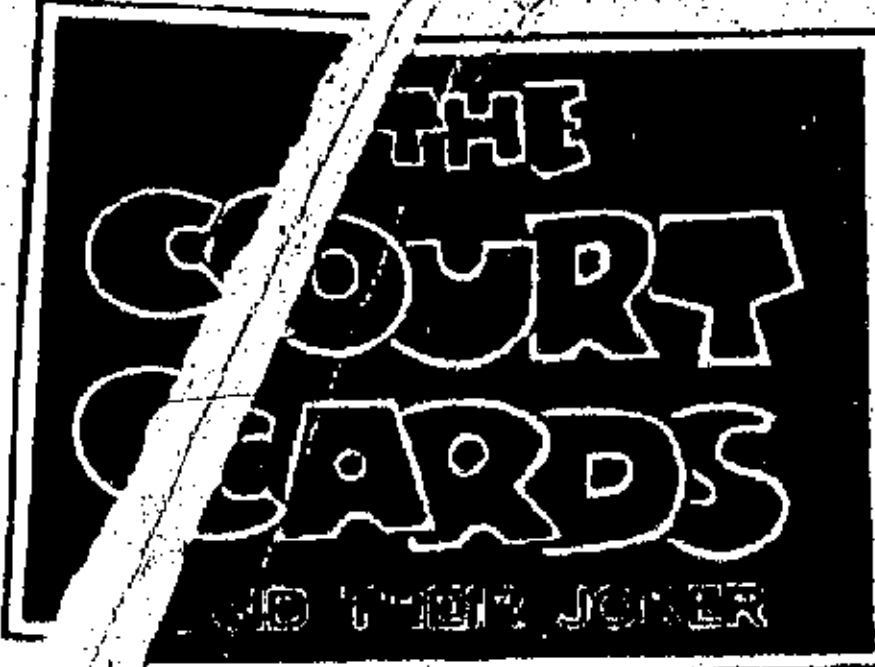
INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL. FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY (7 Days)

Commencing SATURDAY, Nov. 10th, at 9.15 P.M.

EDGAR WARWICK

The Return of the Favourites



Every one a Trump! Better and Brighter than ever.

PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.

Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

[1230]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[1238]

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocade-Crepe, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,

SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE

38-40, Queen's Road, Central,

HONGKONG. [1221]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—

JACOB SPEICHER,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Missions Building,

The Bund, Canton. [1201]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shameson, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[123]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG LON CO., LTD.,

45, Connaught Road Central, [900]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings [1241]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE.

"GLENFIER," 3 Hankow Road, Kowloon. No. 67, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, 7 Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Lee House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENFIER," No. 140 and 141, THE PRINCE.

Apply to—

LINDSEAD & DAVIS,

2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, [1230]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M/V "GLENFIER," Arrived 26th Oct., 1917.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that owing to an outbreak of the influenza on the arrival of the above vessel, Average Bond will require to be signed, but no deposits will be collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, THE "GREEN" LINE, LTD. [1232]

S.S. "CHILLI."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd Nov. at NOON will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th Nov. or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent, [1238]

Hongkong, 27th October, 1917.

JOINT SERVICE

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM"

LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"HINDJANI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th Nov. NOON, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 12th Nov. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Nov., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goodard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents, [1239]

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1917.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 7th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Nov. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents, [1231]

Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

WANTED.

PORTUGUESE CLERK for Canton.

Knowledge of Bookkeeping essential.

Apply giving references and age to—

Box No. 16,

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1234]

WANTED.

CERTIFICATED ENGINEER and

MAATE required for H.M. Tug "ATLAS" for voyage to England.

Apply—

COMMANDER OF DOCKYARD. [1223]

VEGETABLE AND

FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH OROP of 1917 having

been just collected orders

solicited for Autumn or early

Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on

application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY

Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1108]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

D

PORT

A SUPERIOR OLD PORT.

WITH STYLE AND CHARACTER.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

[12]

MARRIAGES.

DODDS—HOLMES.—At St. Paul's, Onslow-square, on August 31st, the Rev. KENNETH DODDS, youngest son of Mr. James Dodds and Mrs. Dodds (late of Yokohama), to MARY EVELYN, only daughter of JOSEPH ROBERT HOLMES, Bedford Park, W.

LAWRENCE—STORY.—At York, on Aug. 24th, 2nd-Lieut. S. CHAVE LAWRENCE, Leicestershire Regiment, son of late Prof. Lawrence, D.Lit., Imperial University, Tokyo, to DOROTHY A. STORY, eldest daughter of Harold Storey, York.

WALLIS—COPE.—At Croydon, on August 20th, Capt. M. J. THEODORE WALLIS, R.A.M.C., to ELMA EVA, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. ALFRED COPE, of Chetoo.

DEATH.

BUXTON.—Killed in a fight over the German lines, on July 25th, GEORGE BARCLAY BUXTON, the third and beloved son of the Rev. Barclay Fowell Buxton, of Kobe, Japan, aged 24.

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THE WAR.

BATTLE OF CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

ENEMY YIELDS CREST HELD FOR SIX MONTHS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF ITALIAN RETREAT.

NAVAL EXPLOIT IN THE KATTEGAT GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ADVANCE POST LOST AND RECOVERED.

LONDON, November 4th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed this morning, after sharp fighting, attacks southward and westward of Pessendaele, in which the enemy captured an advanced post in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway.

We retook the post in the afternoon. We repulsed a bombing attack eastward of Gouzevaucourt.

There was considerable activity by the enemy's artillery northward of Ypres. The weather interfered with flying.

EARLIER CABLES.

A DARING PILOT.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile artillery was more active in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway.

Our artillery activity on the battle-front has continued.

A pilot flew through clouds at a height of only 200 feet and dropped two heavy bombs on the Gontrode aerodrome on Thursday. A drizzle and heavy anti-aircraft fire prevented observation of the results being taken.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few German prisoners during a patrol encounter west of La Bassée.

There was great hostile artillery during the night east of Ypres.

AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 3rd.

A German official message states:—While reconnoitring on the Rhine-Marne Canal, we captured some North Americans.

DESTRUCTION OF LIEGE WORKSHOPS.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Germans are feverishly finishing the destruction of the workshops in the Liege district.

Special attention is being paid to the well-known (Beckert) blast furnaces, and works.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

END OF A SIX MONTHS' BATTLE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the 3rd inst., states that the German retreat from Chemin-des-Dames marks the end of one of the great battles of the war. The battle began on April 19th, when the French had reached the crest overlooking the former German position down to the banks of the Aisne and the enemy communications in the Ailette Valley, and it ended yesterday after six months of almost continuous fighting. It lasted longer and cost more lives than the Battle of Verdun.

In the first three months of the battle, when fighting most persistent, the enemy divisions were relieved at a quicker rate than during the corresponding months of the Battle of Verdun. No German division that was sent away from the battle was ever called to re-

turn. The Germans will, of course, say that they abandoned the ground voluntarily in order to husband their men. The truth is that, since October 23rd, when the Zouaves stormed Malmaison Fort, the Germans lost and abandoned twenty miles of the Hindenburg Line. To retain this sector of the front, stretching from Laffaux to Craonne, the Germans provoked over twenty battles, and almost as many times they accepted battle forced upon them by the French. They engaged in scores of minor operations, and suffered casualties to be numbered by the hundred thousand. As a result of their efforts they bit by bit won back the greater part of the crest line, and had every intention of establishing themselves comfortably on it for the winter.

The French command viewed the situation with calm, and has since been methodically preparing to reverse the position at one blow instead of wasting men by innumerable minor attacks. When the blow fell at dawn on October 23rd, perhaps two-thirds of the crest line was in German hands. By the evening of that day four of their best Divisions were put out of action. Excepting at Les Boynes, they were everywhere driven from the plateau. With the fall of Les Boynes went their last foothold on the crest. Yesterday they gave up the lines they held under the crest on the northern slope, which were taken in the rear from the new French positions in the valley, and their right dropped back noiselessly to the other side of the Aisne.

FRENCH ORGANISING NEW GROUND.

PARIS, November 4th.

A communiqué states:—The French are organising the new ground on the Ailette front.

There was an artillery duel in various sectors of Chemin-des-Dames. In the battle of La Malmaison the French airmen felled 16 German machines, engaged in 611 air-fights, and 50 German machines crashed down in their own lines.

EARLIER CABLES.

LARGE CAPTURES OF GUNS.

PARIS, November 3rd.

A communiqué states:—During the night, we continued to advance between the Oise Canal and the region of Corvany and reached the southern bank of the Ailette.

Along the entire front, the enemy fell back on the northern front, the bridges and passages to which have been cut.

The artillery struggle continued to be lively in the sector at Chavignon at some points in the region of the plateaux.

Among the material captured since October 23rd, we have already counted 200 heavy and field guns, 22 trench guns and 720 machine-guns.

On the right of the Meuse there were violent artillery actions.

On the Chaumes Wood Front, between October 21st and 31st, 21 enemy aeroplanes were brought down by pilots and two by anti-aircraft guns, and 28 enemy machines were seriously damaged and brought down in their own lines.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE OUT OF THE QUESTION.

PARIS, November 3rd.

It is semi-officially announced that the enemy's evacuation of Chemin-des-Dames means that they have abandoned the heights from which they had a view of the French back lines and have taken up positions in the marshy region of the Ailette, which the French dominate. Moreover, any serious enemy attempt at an offensive on the Aisne Front in the future will be out of the question, while the defence of our position in this region has become easier and will require very few men.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIAN CAVALRY'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

LONDON, November 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters reports:—The successful retirement of the Italians across the Tagliamento is entirely due to the self-sacrifice of the Cavalry, whose splendid manoeuvring in great masses and reckless gallantry against machine-gun firing remain one of the most brilliant features of the war. Their constant dashing dashes under fire screened the march of the main body of the army, enabling it to occupy a prearranged position which it is now busy fortifying. There were charges by squadrons and whole brigades, executed with admirable precision and at the highest speed, which the machine-guns failed to arrest. Some regiments were practically annihilated, but not in vain, as their sacrifice protected the road along which the third army marched to safety.

EARLIER CABLES.

HEAVIER ENEMY PRESSURE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

An Italian official message states:—The enemy pressure is heavier on the left wing, on the Tagliamento line. We detained attempts to reach the right bank of the river.

THE ITALIAN LOSSES.

A German official message states:—Our Italian prisoners are now 300,000 and the captured guns total 1,500.

THE ENEMY UNLIKELY TO CROSS THE TAGLIAMENTO.

A telegram from Rome states that it is no longer likely that the Austro-Germans will attempt to cross the Tagliamento, where they are confronted by the bulk of the Italian Army burning to assume the offensive in co-operation with the Allies. It is surmised that the enemy may fortify the occupied area.

FORMIDABLE BATTLES MUST BE FOUGHT.

ROME, November 3rd.

The necessity to speak plainly, almost brutally, of the Italian situation is everywhere emphasised.

The plan of the enemy must fail, but it is a dangerous illusion to think that it has already failed. Formidable battles must be fought.

The Italian plans of reconquest will be slow, and great patience and military endurance are essential, and, if necessary, the Italians must retreat further.

PATRIOTIC FERVOUR OF POPULACE.

The Daily Telegraph's Milan Correspondent, describing the patriotic stirring up of the people as the extent of the disaster becomes known, mentions that the troops are cheered as they pass.

UNITY ON THE FRONT.

The presence of British and French troops on the Italian Front is considered exceptionally important, as length achieving unity on the front on an unbroken line from the North Sea to the Adriatic Sea, depriving the Austro-Germans of the advantage of attacking the allies separately.

ITALIANS CONFIDENT BEFORE THE ATTACK.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Mr. MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, in reply to a question asked by Major Lane Fox, says:—No doubt was expressed by General Cadorna or by the Italian Government to the British General Staff of their ability to meet the attack when they knew was about to be made on them. No request from Italy for help to meet this attack was made before it took place.

THE GREAT ITALIAN RETREAT.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters gives the following graphic picture of the retreat:—

The Staff at Headquarters worked all night on October 30th, packing documents, destroying correspondence, and tearing down maps from the walls.

The exodus of the population, which became alarmed at the reports of fugitives of the nearness of the enemy, began the previous day, and people of all classes poured on to the road to Treviso; some in motor cars, others in carts drawn by oxen, donkeys and mules, handcarts pushed by their owners, piled with baggage, women carrying babies and others weeping over their children who had become lost in the confusion. The wounded, aged and sick were carried in the arms of their relations, and it was strange to see occasionally, men and women in evening dress hurrying through the mud, all jammed in among the mass of infantry and artillerymen, plodding wearily amid an interminable procession of lorries, ambulances, tractors and gun carriages. These often fell in the ditches and had to be dragged out by oxen, or abandoned. A heavy rain came on, adding to the misery of the scene. As the crowd increased, the civilians streamed over the fields on either side, and such was the jam that pedestrians progressed quicker than the motor-cars.

It took the Correspondent and his colleagues six hours to cover six miles, and when they reached Pordenone, they found nothing to eat and nowhere to sleep.

The Correspondent says he was the last to leave Udine, which was evacuated on October 27th, the Austro-Germans having taken Caporetto and Plezzo on the right bank of the northern portion of the Isonzo and were about to cross at Santa Lucia and Santa Maria, south-west of Tolmino.

The Military Headquarters were stripped bare before the departure.

Information from the battle zone told how the Austrians had forced their way through by sheer weight of numbers. The Italians were outnumbered in men by 20 to 1, and in guns by 10 to 1.

General Gonda, who was wounded in eleven places, reached Udine, and all the Staff were casualties. Only three of his escort of 50 were alive.

The Bersaglieri fought most stubbornly without an idea of surrender. Of three regiments only one officer was alive and he was wounded.

ONE MILLION MEN IN THE RETREAT.

Mr. Ward Price, a Press Correspondent, telegraphing from Italian Headquarters, says confusion was inevitable in the retreat of a million men from positions they have held for over two years, on a front of 40 miles, down the steep twisting roads, across several rivers to the Tagliamento, where there are only three bridges, on which a vast mass of men and material had to converge.

The General Staff had reckoned that it would require a month to withdraw the Army under normal conditions, and they had to do it in three days. The principal Italian line of defence, on the Isonzo, was the so-called Plec line, and it was the breaking of this line, owing to the want of resistance, which is still not explained, that enabled the enemy to capture the whole valley between Plezzo and Tolmino, to cut off and surround Monte Nero and other mountain positions, and secure a series of easy roads leading to the plain.

Had General Cadorna delayed for an hour in ordering the retirement of the Third Army from the Carso, on the collapse of the Second Army, the Third Army would have been captured.

It was eleven o'clock at night when the infantry of the Third Army left the trenches, and with such good heart that, failing transport, the men hauled the guns by ropes for 30 miles, to the Tagliamento.

Some heavy guns had to be abandoned, but they were first destroyed.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE KATTEGAT.

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The Admiralty announces:—Our Naval Forces operating in the Kattegat have apparently been engaged with enemy forces, probably patrols. The official information only intimates that certain of our vessels have been detached to bring in prisoners and are nearing their base.

The Admiralty announces:—Our Forces, operating in the Kattegat, destroyed an auxiliary cruiser armed with six-inch guns, and also ten armed patrols.

Sixty-four persons were rescued and made prisoners.

We did not suffer any casualties.

ANOTHER ENEMY VESSEL DESTROYED.

The Admiralty further announces that an electrically-controlled high-speed boat attacked our patrols on the Belgian coast today.

The attack was defeated and the boat destroyed.

ENEMY WOUNDED ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, November 3rd.

A steamer has arrived with wounded on board from a German auxiliary cruiser, which was sunk in the North Sea.

A SHORT FIGHT.

LONDON.

It is stated that the auxiliary cruiser sank was the *Arcturion* of the port of Ebersburg. She was a ship of 4,000 tons and had a crew of 81. The fight lasted only 10 minutes.

LATEST CABLES.

A CREW-LESS BOAT.

LONDON, November 4th.

The German electrically-controlled boat destroyed on the Belgian Coast is suggested to have carried no crew, but was controlled by wireless from the shore or from aircraft.

RAPID FIRING OF BRITISH DESTROYERS.

Telegrams from Copenhagen state the British Squadron was reconnoitring in the Kattegat and flying the British flag when they sighted a flagless scollia. When signalled to display her flag a German auxiliary replied by firing, simultaneously breaking out the German ensign.

ENEMY COMMANDER RESCUED.

Her commander, who was wounded in the action, was rescued and brought to Copenhagen. He said the shells of the British destroyers were so rapid that the Germans were almost unable to work the guns, and only fired a few shots when the ship was a mass of flames.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

FRATERNISING WITH THE ENEMY.

LONDON, November 3rd.

A Russian official message states:—Our soldiers fraternised with the enemy on the Vishnoff Lake sector.

We successfully carried out a raid to the north of Huziatyn, taking some prisoners.

Egypt.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH ATTACKING GAZA.

TURKS LOSE THEIR FIRST LINE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

An official despatch from Egypt states:—After a heavy bombardment, we attacked, on Thursday night, the western and south-western defences at Gaza and captured the Turkish first line, on a front of 5,000 yards.

We also captured 296 prisoners and drove off three counter-attacks, inflicting heavy losses.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NORTH SALFORD BY-ELECTION.

MR. TILLET'S RETURN CREATES SURPRISE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Mr. Ben Tillett's return is surprising, as the Conditionist was much better organised and the views of both as regards the vigorous prosecution of the war were practically identical. Mr. Tillett, however, who was supported by the trade unionists, announced his intention of warring against the profiteers, and urged a further increase of pay to soldiers and sailors.

Speaking after the poll, Mr. Tillett said that the result showed the country wanted a more strenuous parliamentary representation to give confidence to the Army and Navy.

THE SINN FEIN MOVEMENT.

WILD RUMOURS CREATE EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, November 4th.

There was much excitement in Dublin yesterday in consequence of wild rumours of drastic measures against Sinn Feiners, including the arrest of Devalera. The rumours subsequently were proved baseless.

Devalera, who spoke at Limerick on Friday, is still at liberty.

The Sinn Fein Headquarters announced the abandonment of a meeting at Newbridge to-day, which the Authorities proclaimed in the papers, was of a much intriguing nature.

CIVILIANS COURT-MARTIALED.

LONDON, November 3rd.

A Court-Martial at Cork sentenced two civilians to six months' imprisonment for wearing military uniforms, another to nine months for the same offence, and for also carrying bayonets, and another to one year for military drilling.

The Commander-in-Chief has remitted parts of the sentences in two cases.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

BATTLESHIP'S PICKET-BOAT FOUNDERS.

WASHINGTON, November 4th.

A picket-boat from an American battleship foundered in home waters. The crew of twelve are missing and are probably lost.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CONSPIRATORS HEAVILY SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, November 3rd.

August Friedrich, the leader of the Socialist conspiracy to obstruct the draft for the Army, has been sentenced, at Stone Falls, to five years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine. Twenty-six other Germans have been sentenced from one to two years' imprisonment, in addition to fines.

GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

PEACE MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The Times states that Count Hertling's appointment means that Germany is about to redouble her efforts to use the Pope as a tool for peace manoeuvres.

The Times Rome Correspondent says that it is practically certain that a peace offer to Italy is a matter of weeks, if not of days.

FRENCH LOAN ANNOUNCED.

PARIS, November 3rd.

A new loan is announced. It is being issued at 4 per cent. The bonds will be exempted from taxation.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SHANGHAI, November 4th.

The President wired Luk Wing-ting on the 2nd inst. asking him to mediate with the South-West again.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting discussed military matters relating to Kwangtung and Szechuen.

The mandate dismissing Tam Ho-ming, Tachun of Kwangsi, and Niu Yung-kien, General Luk's adviser, has been drafted, but will not be issued until after the Tachun of Kwangsi's successor has been selected.

The Government has wired to the Provinces to catch Chang Ping-lin (Dr. Sun's private secretary). (Lo Yung-hsiang will be appointed commander of the force to chastise Kwangtung.

PARCEL MAILS LOST.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The Post Office announces the loss, through enemy action, of the parcel mails containing, in most cases, about a fortnight's postings, despatched as follows:—

| Port. | Date of despatch. |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Shanghai | Aug. 28 |
| Hongkong | Aug. 31 |
| Singapore | Sept. 9 |
| Peking | Sept. 13 |
| Cebu | Sept. 22 |
| Manila | Sept. 22 |
| Calcutta | Sept. 22 |
| Kobe | Sept. 23 |
| Madras | Sept. 25 |
| Bombay | Sept. 27 |
| Aden | Oct. 6 |
| Port Said | Oct. 11 |

PAINLEVE AND PETAIN VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces that M. Painleve and General Petain have returned to France, after a brief visit to England.

COMPLETE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

PARIS, November 4th.

Complete agreement between the British and French Governments regarding the Italian military situation was reached as a consequence of the conversation between M. Painleve, the French Premier, and Mr. Lloyd George in London.

SPANISH CABINET FORMED.

MADRID, November 3rd.

A new Cabinet has been formed under the Premiership of Senor Garcia Prieto.

POSITION OF RUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT ATTACKING GREAT PROBLEMS.

WASHINGTON, November 3rd.

With regard to the statement authorized by Mr. Lansing that it could not be said that Russia is about to quit the war, Mr. Lansing's own advisers show that the Provisional Government at Petrograd is attacking, with great energy, the problems confronting it. M. Kerensky and his Government are far from yielding to discouragement and are still animated by a strong determination to organize all Russia's resources for a wholehearted resistance and to carry the war to a victorious conclusion. At the same time, the United States, and the Allies, also, are rendering all possible assistance.

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THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, November 3rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile activity more active in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway.

Our artillery activity on the battle-front has continued.

A pilot flew through clouds at a height of only 200 feet and dropped two heavy bombs on the Gontrode aerodrome on Thursday.

A drizzle and heavy anti-aircraft fire prevented observation of the results being taken.

AERIAL WARFARE.

LONDON, November 2nd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Taking advantage of the change of weather on Wednesday, the enemy's and our aeroplanes were in the air all day. The visibility was not very good, hindering artillery work. Many photographs were taken and much bombing was done by our machines.

Aeroplanes co-operated successfully in the infantry's raid to the north-east of Loos yesterday at noon, firing several thousand machine-gun rounds and bombing troops and communication trenches.

Five tons of bombs were dropped on Roulers, causing fires and explosions, and on many billets. A further two-and-a-half tons were dropped at night on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Comtrud and an aerodrome at Gontrode and the railway station at Roulers, Thuroit and Comtrud. Two trains were attacked from a low height; one was derailed and the other completely destroyed. The enemy aircraft is more active and more aggressive, attacking our artillery with bombing machines. Seven were brought down and nine of ours are missing. Two of our group of six machines were shot down.

In a raid on Germany today on the munition works at Kaiser Shufter. The cloudy weather impeded the accurate dropping of bombs. One group encountered defending scouts and brought down one. All of ours returned.

Improving the British position.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our position to the south and west of Passchendaele and to the south-east of Poelcapelle, taking prisoners.

The Lincolshire and Lancashire successfully raided to the east of Vermelles and to the east of Shrewsbury Forest.

There is great activity among hostile artillery to the east of Ypres.

BELGIAN ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.
A Belgian communiqué says:—There is a most violent artillery struggle, especially before Dixmude.

We made several direct hits on enemy batteries and works.

GERMANS EMPLOYING CIVILIANS NEAR THE FRONT.
It is stated from Belgian official sources that the Germans are most active behind the front in Belgium and have brought up a great number of new "pill-boxes" made of thick cast-iron, each capable of holding four men. The number of civilians who are compelled to work near the front is steadily increasing.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMANS FORCED TO ABANDON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

PARIS, November 3rd.
A communiqué states:—The results of our victory at Malmaison have not been slow in showing.

Threatened on his right, pressed by our infantry, and crushed by our artillery, which have unceasingly bombarded his organisations south of Ailette from our new positions, the enemy has been compelled to abandon Chemin-des-Dames, to which he has been clinging for the past six months.

On a front of twenty kilometres, from Ervignoul Farm to a point east of Craonne, our troops descending the northern slopes of Chemin-des-Dames, occupied the German positions to a depth exceeding one kilometre at certain places.

The villages of Courtecon, Cerny-en-Laonnais, Aillet and Chevreux are in our hands.

Patrols, keeping contact with the enemy, reached Ailette, between Bray-en-Laonnais and Cerny.

GERMANS ANNOUNCE WITHDRAWAL.
LONDON, November 2nd.
A German wireless official message states:—Unnoticed and undisturbed we withdrew, last night, our lines from the hilly front of Chemin-des-Dames.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.
A communiqué says:—There is a somewhat violent artillery duel north of the Aisne, in the region of Maisons de Champa, and on the right of the Meuse to the north of Bezonvaux.

FRENCH AIR REPRISAL.
A communiqué says:—Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down and seven forced down damaged.

As a reprisal for the bombing of Dunkirk, seventeen of our aeroplanes dropped 2,500 kilograms of explosives on the town of Offenburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Railway stations, ammunition dumps and an aerodrome were also heavily bombed.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

BIGGEST BATTLE IN HISTORY IMPENDING.

LONDON, November 2nd.
Reuter's Agency authoritatively learns that the Italian situation, while exceedingly grave, is by no means desperate.

The Italians, who were outnumbered and outgunned, had to fall back on a line at the Tagliamento, and the possibility of having to fall back further should be faced with calmness and confidence. On the contrary, it is evident that the Italians are playing for time. The best brains of the Allies are now focussed upon the Italian front.

It is possible that here one of the biggest battles in history may be fought, the Allies now having an opportunity of dealing the Central Powers a crushing blow in the open, the first condition of which being that the Italian Army remains intact.

At present the Italian Armies are unbroken and undaunted.

ITALIANS REPULSE ENEMY PATROLS.
LONDON, November 2nd.
An Italian official message states:—There is reciprocal artillery firing on the Tagliamento.

Machine-gun fire repulsed enemy patrols which advanced to the river bank.

GERMAN CLAIMS.
LONDON, November 2nd.
A German wireless official message states:—Our attacks on the eastern bank of the Tagliamento compelled the Italian brigades still holding out to retire or surrender. The left bank of the river, from the Fella Valley to the Adriatic, is free of the enemy.

THE RETREAT OF THE THIRD ARMY.
LONDON, November 2nd.
The Daily Mail correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that the retreat of the Third Army was a grandiose sight and was marked by lines of fire and smoke. The Italian guns, being withdrawn, were unable to reply to the furious enemy cannonade, but the infantry repeatedly charged, saving the guns.

The infantry drove back the enemy five times into Vallone. Artillerymen are also doing splendidly, dragging heavy guns with ropes up the mountain sides across the Isonzo.

The German first breakthrough was the outcome of devilish ingenuity. While terrible drumfire, gas and tear shells at Plezzo and San Gabriele gave the impression of a universal bombardment, a certain sector was left unharmed.

A dense mist prevented the Italians from noticing the gap in the ring of fire, through which the German Army Corps passed, cutting off the defenders of the adjoining position. The Germans, after two hours, suspended fire and then renewed it at daylight, and two hours later masses of infantry poured through the mist. They were desperately opposed, especially at Globok Ridge and St. Lucia. The latter is at the entrance of a pass leading to Italy, and it changed hands no less than eight times.

RIVER TAGLIAMENTO MAY PROVE BARRIER.
LONDON, November 2nd.
The latest haul of prisoners taken by the Germans in Italy apparently belongs to the Third Army from the Carso, whose rear-guard is believed to have been cut off by a surprisingly rapid march by the Germans from the north, thus isolating masses of troops.

The enemy does not claim to have crossed the Tagliamento.

Experts are of opinion that the river flooded, causing disastrous congestion to men and material at the crossing places. This is the crucial question, and it is still not clear whether General Cadorna has safely withdrawn the main body of his armies behind the river barrier.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.
The Times military correspondent admits that losses such as those claimed by the Germans will entirely change the balance of power on the Italian front.

He says that measures have been taken which should almost immediately acquaint the War Cabinet with the exact situation of General Cadorna's armies, and upon this evidence grave decisions must be taken without delay, for it will involve reinforcements equalling those captured.

The Morning Post's expert says that the country behind the Tagliamento has disadvantages as a site for a decisive battle, being intersected with parallel streams which impede the supply and retreat, and is exposed to turning movements based on the Pontebba and Plecken Passes.

Equipe
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE.
A SEVERE LOSS TO THE TURKS.

LONDON, November 2nd.
Beersheba is a severe loss to the Turks, as it was the main base for attempts to invade Egypt through Sinai. Its capture ends the stalemate position on the front of Gaza and forestalls the German designs in Palestine.

In Mesopotamia important developments are shortly probable.

An Egyptian official message states:—We hold the position to the north of Beersheba.

We successfully raided a portion of the front, killing a large number of the enemy.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REVIEW OF THE NAVAL SITUATION.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The following is the continuation of the speech delivered by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, which appeared in our issue of Saturday:—

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE BALTIC.
The Germans then seized the islands of Oesel, Dago and Moon. It should be remembered in connection with these operations that the southern side of the Gulf of Riga and Courland was in German occupation all the time. The conditions at the entrance to the Baltic Sea were somewhat similar to those of the Gulf of Riga, but the islands commanding the entrance to the Baltic belonged to a neutral Power, Denmark. It would be madness for the British Fleet to pass into the Baltic with the certainty that the Germans would occupy and fortify these islands in their rear. The German objective was clearly, first, to command the Gulf of Riga in order to gain facilities for an attack on Rerval and an advance towards Petrograd; and also, to be in a position to command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Our main objective in the Baltic would be the destruction of the German Fleet participating in these operations; but, if we did pass into the Baltic, should we find the German Fleet there on our arrival? It must be remembered that the operation of passing through would occupy a considerable time, as there were most extensive minefields to be cleared, and that the leading vessels of a Fleet, debouching from the great belt, which was only possible by a passage in necessarily deep formation on a very narrow front, would find the whole German Fleet deployed and concentrating fire on them. No responsible naval officer supported such an enterprise. He also emphasised the length of the line of communications to be maintained with the Fleet when in the Baltic, and also that, as every supply ship must pass within thirty miles of Kiel, only a small proportion would get through, unless strong forces were detached to protect them. Our Fleet, if it entered the Baltic, would soon wither to impotence, with its vital communications cut. Russia could not supply it with fuel, ammunition or stores.

THE NAVY'S DUAL ROLE.
Sir Eric Geddes dealt with the complaint that the Admiralty had been contenting itself with concentration on a defensive rôle instead of adopting bold offensive measures, and pointed out that it was always difficult to count on an unwilling enemy to come out into the open and fight against a stronger naval Power. The rôle of the British Navy to-day was both offensive and defensive.

We defend trade routes, and the decrease in losses due to submarineism is brought about partly by offensive measures against the submarines, which are yielding increasing results, and largely by defensive measures, causing a great strain upon the light-forces of the Navy, but giving, at present, considerable success. In September, ninety per cent. of the total number of vessels sailing in all the Atlantic trade routes were conveyed, and since the convoy system had been started the total loss was five per thousand.

AMERICAN NAVY'S ASSISTANCE.
Sir Eric Geddes acknowledged the American Navy's valuable assistance, which was gradually extending. While the German Fleet was sheltering behind powerful land defences, the British Fleet kept the sea, not relying on any shore defences, but solely on its own strength. During a recent month, the Fleet steamed a million ship miles in Home waters.

Referring to naval activities farther afield, Sir Eric Geddes mentioned that during a recent month blockading squadrons had performed in the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean the almost incredible feat of intercepting and examining every single merchantman trading with neutral countries.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.
The displacement tonnage of the Navy in 1914 was 2,400,000 tons, but to-day it was 71 per cent. greater. At the outbreak of the war there were eighteen vessels employed in mine-sweeping and auxiliary patrols, but to-day the number was 3,368. The personnel of the Fleet before the war was 140,000, but to-day it was 280,000. That included the Naval Air Service, which had increased from 700 to 41,000.

THE TERROR OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.
He paid a tribute to the Air Services, which were the terror of the enemy submarines, and stated that during one month the aircraft patrol round the British coast alone exceeded a distance of five times round the earth. The Air Service men had dropped 85 tons of explosives in the course of sixty-four raids during September behind the enemy lines in France. He emphasised the bravery of the mine-sweepers, who were not only laying mines by night, but sweeping the enemy minefields to enable the submarines to pass through. He strongly deprecated the unfair criticism of distinguished naval officers.

ENEMY SHIPS IN CHINA PORTS.
LONDON, November 2nd.

The Times correspondent at Peking states that China has agreed to charter nine confiscated enemy ships, of a total tonnage of 29,964, to proceed to Great Britain.

RUSSIA WAR-WEARY?

STARTLING ADMISSION BY M. KERENSKY.

NEW YORK, November 2nd.
A message from Petrograd states that M. Kerensky has told a representative of the Associated Press that Russia is worn out, and that it is her right now to ask the other Allies to shoulder the burden of the war.

UNITED STATES DEPLORES INTERPRETATIONS.
WASHINGTON, November 2nd.

Mr. Lansing has authorised the statement that neither on the basis of the Government's official advice nor M. Kerensky's cable statement could it be said that Russia was about to quit the war, and that the Government deplores any interpretations to that effect.

UNITED STATES' TANGIBLE FAITH IN RUSSIA.
That the United States had faith in Russia has just received a fresh expression in the authorisation of a further loan of 31,000,000 dollars for immediate use.

MAXIMALIST DEMONSTRATIONS FEARED.
PETROGRAD, November 2nd.

A recurrence of armed Maximalist demonstrations is feared on November 14th, with the object of seizing supreme power. Indications exist that the movement is only supported by extremists and that the Government will succeed in coping with the threatened outbreak.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES OVATED.
In the Preliminary Parliament, on a debate on foreign policy, M. Mikulski criticised the circumstances whereby M. Skoleff's instructions as regards peace proposals at the Paris Conference would be antagonistic to Russia's official foreign policy. Therefore, it was not surprising that the Allies did not understand why M. Skoleff should meet them. The spirit of the instructions was anti-Russian.

At the conclusion of the speech the whole of the left parties stood up and gave an ovation to the Allied representatives in the diplomatic gallery.

STATE TEA MONOPOLY.
M. Bernatsky, Minister of Finance, has prepared a bill establishing a State monopoly of tea, which is expected to yield a revenue of 400,000,000 roubles a year.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY. WAVE OF PATRIOTISM.
PARIS, November 2nd.

The newspapers describe the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over Italy. Discussions have disappeared as if by magic.

The Journal states that the Germans have already lost the battle politically, while militarily they have only won the first stage.

SOCIALISTS' STIRRING APPEAL.
MILAN, November 2nd.

The Socialist Municipal Council has issued a stirring appeal to the population to be calm and to show the enemy that he is mistaken in his calculation to disunite and discourage the people.

VENEZUELOS ARRIVES IN ITALY.
ROME, November 2nd.

M. Venezelos has arrived.

ITALIAN MURDERER ARRESTED.
The alleged murderer of Signor Ballori, a prominent Freemason, who was shot yesterday at the Masonic Headquarters, has been arrested.

HEROES OF SEA AND AIR. REMARKABLE STORIES OF BRAVERY.
LONDON, November 2nd.

The Gazette announces the award of the Victoria Cross to the late Skipper T. Crisp, of the Naval Reserve, of the smack Nelson, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to his son. The skipper was on a German submarine which he sighted on August afternoon when it sighted a German submarine which immediately began shelling the smack. The latter returning the fire, the submarine's fourth shot struck the smack below the waterline and the seventh shot mortally wounded the skipper, whose son immediately took charge of the tiller. The firing continued, but meanwhile the water was pouring into the smack, which was sinking. The gunlady went to assist the skipper, who said: "It's all right, boys; do your best," and also told his son to send off a message "Nelson being attacked by submarine. Skipper killed. Send assistance at once." As there were only five rounds of ammunition left and the smack was fast sinking, the skipper, lying on the deck, ordered the crew to abandon the ship and throw the books overboard. Asked whether they should lift him into the boat, he replied: "I am done; throw me overboard." He was in too bad a condition to be moved, and they left him on the deck and took to the small boat. A quarter of an hour afterwards, the Nelson went down, bow first, carrying the heroic skipper with her. The crew rowed for two nights and a day before being rescued.

Honours are also given for services in action with enemy submarines. Among the recipients of the Victoria Cross are Lieut. Charles George Bonner and Petty Officer Ernest Pitcher. The latter was selected by the gun crew of a warship to receive the honour.

A second bar to the Distinguished Service Order is given to Captain Gordon Campbell, who has already been awarded the Victoria Cross. No details of the deed of valour for which Captain Campbell was awarded the Victoria Cross and other honours have ever been published.

Remarkable stories of air fighting are told regarding a number of Naval aviators, who are the recipients of the Distinguished Service Order. The most striking of these stories is the record of Acting Flight Lieutenant Richard Minifie. On August 28th, he brought down an Albatross Scout on fire, September 16th, destroyed an Albatross Scout, September 18th,

crashed into an Albatross Scout, and also drove down numerous enemy machines uncontrolled; on July 3rd, attacked parties of troops on the road from a height of 200 feet; August 19th, attacked two enemy aerodromes, firing 160 rounds at the hangar from a height of 400 feet; September 20th, did excellent work in detecting and scattering troops massing for counter-attacks, flying very low.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT'S NARROW MAJORITY.
AMSTERDAM, November 2nd.

The Bulgarian Government has a narrow majority in the Sobranje, receiving only 121 votes against 110 for the Opposition, which was not satisfied with the statement of the Premier on the food question.

AMERICA WILL STAKE ALL.
LONDON, November 2nd.

The Freedom of the City of Edinburgh has been conferred on Dr. Page, the American Ambassador.

The distinguished diplomat said that America would stake all to the end to the last man and to the last dollar. They were faced with the fact, and they might as well recognise it, that upon the English-speaking people depended hereafter the safety of the world.

THE FLOODS IN DURBAN.
DURBAN, November 2nd.

The Tugboat River has considerably subsided, but the extensive small Indian houses ruined. The police are still recovering bodies.

A resumption of partial railway service has been attempted. Considerable damage is reported from other parts of Natal.

Communications are interrupted. Bridges have been swept away and large quantities of stock have been drowned.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR. THE QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION.
MELBOURNE, November 2nd.

There are now sixty thousand Commonwealth War Pensioners drawing a total of £2,340,000 annually.

Committees are being formed in hundreds of centres to organise public meetings in favour of Conscription.

Mr. Cook stated that the Federal Council was watching the military situation with the gravest attention.

RECORD QUEENSLAND SUGAR CROP.
BRISBANE, November 2nd.

This season the sugar crop is probably a record. It is expected that there will be a surplus of 100,000 tons.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF GERMANY. NOMINEE CONFERS WITH KAISER.
AMSTERDAM, November 2nd.

Count Hertling had an audience with the Kaiser yesterday afternoon, when, it is believed in Berlin, his appointment as Imperial Chancellor was finally decided upon.

COUNT HERTLING ACCEPTS MAJORITY'S DEMANDS.
The Vossische Zeitung says that Count Hertling has accepted the demands of the Reichstag majority to carry out the Prussian Electoral Reform and abolish or mitigate the Political Censorship, and to conduct the foreign policy on the basis of the reply to the Pope's Note.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.
LONDON, November 2nd.

Berlin now officially confirms the resignation of Dr. Michaelis, and the appointment of Count Hertling as Chancellor.

IMPORTANT RESIGNATIONS.
It is reported that Herr Helfferich, Vice-Chancellor, and Herr Waldow, Food Dictator, have resigned.

VON CAPELLE REMAINS. BYE-ELECTION.
LONDON, November 3rd.

In the bye-election at North Salford, Mr. Ben Tillet (Independent) was elected by 2,822 votes to 1,545 polled by Sir Charles Mallet (Coalition).

APPOINTMENT TO ARMY COUNCIL.
LONDON, November 3rd.

Major-General Salmond has been appointed a member of the Army Council.

SPAIN'S POLITICS.
MADRID, November 2nd.

The announcement that Señor Mauria is forming a Cabinet aroused a storm among Republicans and Radicals, whose newspapers had declared that the country was confronted with a Germano-Maurist plot and had forecasted a general strike as a protest.

SEÑOR MAURIA ABANDONS TASK.
Señor Mauria yesterday afternoon abandoned the task, failing to secure the support of any party.

THE SILVER MARKET. POSITION EASIER.
LONDON, November 1st.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co. in their silver report, state that the rise of threepence on October 30th was a record movement for one day. The immediate cause of the rise was the scarcity of supplies on a firm market and the absence of any supplies speculatively held.

The strength of Shanghai exchange, owing to native influences, assisted indirectly. A reaction has now set in and the market is sagging.

LONDON, November 1st.
Silver is quoted at 45s. China is profit-taking, and there are increased American offers. The market is easier.

THE REAL KERENSKY.
BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

him, like a first love.
The Russian heart will not forget.
The scene is in Petrograd on a piercingly cold day in March some three weeks after the Revolution.

My sleigh draws up before the Ministry of Justice, and in a minute I am passed up the official staircase, where so short a time before reigned all the rigid ceremonial of the ancient régime, into an ante-chamber filled with a crowd of soldiers, sailors, legal functionaries, students, schoolgirls, workmen, and peasants, all waiting patiently like one of the bread queues in the Liteynaya or the Nevsky. I push my way through the throng to a tired and much-harassed secretary.

"You wish to see M. Kerensky? Quite impossible to-day. You must come to-morrow." I explain that I am invited to luncheon. "M. Kerensky has gone to the Duma to the Workmen's Council. I have no idea when he will be back. In these days, you know."

He shrugged his shoulders. They almost before I had time to allow the disappointment to show itself on my face the crowd behind me suddenly surged forward. "Stand back!" Two rather nervous and very young adjutants in uniform. Half a dozen quick, energetic strides, and M. Kerensky is beside me. His face has an almost deathly pallor, his eyes are fixed with an expression of infinite suffering, but the mouth is firm as rock, and the hair, cropped close and worn in a bronze, gives some outward idea of that wonderful energy which is the peculiar gift of the hero of the Russian Revolution. And his energy is indeed of the miraculous. I am told to wait while, one by one, the crowd of petitioners is received, counselled, refused, rewarded, and sent on its way with a speed that comes only to the man who has to see as many people in a day as there are minutes.

A LUNCHEON PARTY.

At luncheon, the most simple of meals, besides about thirty Russian and all the conditions there are also present the three French Socialists, Monté, Lafont, and Cachan. In spite of the Government prohibition there is wine on the table, but the host himself is on strict diet and touches nothing stronger than milk. His talk is of the most brilliant description. All the enthusiasm of youth is there. And indeed he hardly looks his thirty-six years. On his right hand there is a great, burly-armed sailor from the Sailors' Committee of the Baltic Fleet, and every time M. Kerensky refers to his favourite theme of "believe in the common sense of the Russian people" he points to the sailor as if to illustrate his argument. He turns to me with a smile:

"How would Lloyd George like it if a Russian were to come to him to tell him how to manage the English people? Believe me, we may not know much, but we do know our own people. His enthusiasm is infectious, his pride in the Revolution unbounded. "We are only doing what you have done centuries ago, only we are trying to do it better—with the Napoleon and the Cromwell."

To-day the young lawyer has changed the workingman's jacket he affected during those early days for the uniform. His ideas, too, have changed with the force of circumstances. His faith in the common sense of the Russian people has been severely shaken, and a man who abolished capital punishment has been forced to restore it. But his ideals remain the same. They have been modified, not abandoned.

"People call me a mad idealist, but thank God for the idealist in this world." For, in spite of all his energy, Alexander Fedorovich is essentially an idealist. From the day when he left the University of Petrograd to enter upon his legal career he has never once put his material prospects before his political beliefs. He might have made a large fortune as a lawyer. Indeed, he preferred to spend his time in defending the oppressed and unjustly accused prisoners in the famous political trials which stained the records of the Russian tribunals under the old régime. His gospel is the gospel of suffering, and in all his short and active life he has never spared himself. "Nothing is more living for which is not worth dying for." Great debts begot great children. And then the passionate rebuke: "And you, comrades, who have suffered for ten years in silence, who have carried out all the commands of the hated old régime, who have shot down your own people when the Government demanded, now, when you have won your liberty—now, when you cannot hold out a little longer? Is, then, the free State of Russia nothing but a band of revolted slaves?"

A SYMBOL OF RUSSIA'S AGONY.

These are some of the fragments taken at random from his great speeches before the Russian Duma. It is his own gospel, and, combined with his wonderful powers of oratory, it is the chief secret of his success. For when he speaks in that raucous voice of his, worn hoarse by incessant shouting to recalcitrant soldiers and suspicious workmen, the effect is greater than the silver tones of the most polished professional speaker. I have heard practically all the great Russian orators of to-day, but not even M. Maklakoff, the great Cadet barrister, can sway his audience as M. Kerensky dominates him. The effect is magical even on a foreigner, but on a Russian in this hour of crisis it is all-compelling. That harsh whisper, the pale white colour of that sunken face, the long pauses to gather fresh strength for the sharp, incisive phrases that sting almost like a lash, the swaying body that twists and gasps for breath and finally falls limp and exhausted to the ground. Is it not symbolical of that supreme agony through which Russia herself is passing? I have come to make my supreme appeal because I am at the end of my strength. And the enormous crowd in the Opera House in Moscow in June knows that it

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BRITISH OFFICER.
A GERMAN TRIBUTE.

[BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

"They are generally strong, determined, independent, courageous young fellows, full of firm confidence." This is the tribute of the German correspondent Katsch, representing the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* on the Western front, to the British officers' corps.

The despatch in which the phrase occurs, whilst containing a certain amount of criticism, is of a remarkably fair character, and bears witness incidentally to the unflinching determination of the British people as a whole. The following are quotations:

MANLINESS AND "MILITARY BEARING."

The younger officers are entirely winning in what we are accustomed to call "military bearing," but the manliness of the type which England has trained is quite suitable to replace much of this militarism. They are on the whole strong, determined, independent, courageous young fellows, full of confidence. Speeches and spectacles are not to be seen among them. The feeling that they are always superior to other nations gives them great calmness, and they are, therefore, not filled with any real hate against the Germans. The war is by them quite coolly regarded as a sort of necessary clearing-up between England and Germany for predominance. They are convinced that Germany wished to conquer the world, and that England could not allow that. They are strengthened in their pride by the attitude of their people at home. Stacks of captured letters confirm this fact.

It is just this plain, simple, middle-class people who are suffering under the war and want peace, but these very people warn their men at the front determinedly to hold out, to bear all suffering, even the worst, if only they can force victory. The English have now bitten themselves into the war idea, and are obstinately determined to carry the affair through. In any case, such words as they write help the men at the front to hold out. Let this be noted by those who hold out. Let this be noted by those who hold out. Let this be noted by those who hold out.

VIEWS OF THE WAR.

As regards the war situation, the views of English officers differ very much. Some of them still trust to English victory this year. The majority, however, are generally also the men, are not so firmly of this opinion. They believe we and they are about equal one another, and that neither will be able to conquer. But not one of them regards it as thinkable that England should accept a German peace. That is the pride of a hitherto unconquered nation, and this pride is opposed to the pride on our side of the people's army, which has been unconquered for a hundred years.

English officers have a very contemptuous opinion of the U-boat war. They say there is no question that the submarine war will not bring them into the highest difficulty, and they have unlimited confidence as to the development of all affairs at sea. There is one thing we should take to heart and learn from the English. I don't mean the use of English counting in tennis or the aping of English customs, but the unending pride which places before everything else their Fatherland and their own nation.

The value of these impressions is emphasised by the fact that they were made on the writer's mind by men who had fallen into German hands, and thus showed their pride and strength of character, probably after just passing through the worst hell of the action.

It is true, feels that it is Russia herself who is talking to them. One man whispers to another: "He has only one kidney," and admiration swells for this man who is faced with the Herculean task of carrying through a revolution and a world-war at the same time, and who in a country where energy is conspicuously lacking can, in spite of a shattered health, work nineteen hours in the twenty-four.

An ardent patriot, M. Kerensky has no sympathy with Germany or with German methods of government. The Germans have soon recognised in him an implacable foe by trying to frighten the Russian public with the spectre of Napoleon. English and French ideals he has always admired, but, as he has not travelled and speaks only a little French, his knowledge of these two countries is gained entirely from reading. He has, however, under circumstances of great difficulty, been a staunch supporter of the Entente, and has done more than any living man to instil into the minds of the Russian people the necessity of continuing the war. His enemies are numerous and he is in danger of assassination both from the extremists of the Right and the extremists of the Left. But not even his fiercest denunciations can deny his personal courage. In the thousand and one problems which he has to settle daily—for in spite, I think, of M. Kerensky himself, the Revolution and fear of counter-revolution come first and the war second in all political considerations in Russia to-day—he has shown a firmness of grasp which makes me doubt whether Russia has any man more capable of carrying her through the grim crisis.

At the present moment M. Kerensky is dealing with the greatest crisis in his career, on the issue of which will depend to a large extent his future place in history. In his conflict with Korniloff he has been blamed by many for not accepting more quickly the general's proposals for the restoration of discipline. It is a most unfortunate situation. At the present moment one can only say, with *The Times*, that both men are patriots whose anxiety to save their country is their first thought. They differ only in the question of ways and means. And in this lies the tragedy of the whole situation.—T.H.B. in the *Daily Mail*.

BISMARCK WAS RIGHT.

NO AFRICAN COLONIES FOR THE GERMANS.

[BY AN ENGLISHMAN.]

In the many projects devised by German politicians and professors, which shall bring glory and wealth to their empire after the war, the Colonies always play a conspicuous part. They shall be returned, we are told, and shall come back, one and all, beneath the sway of Germany. Great Britain and her Allies, on the other hand, are resolute that the Colonies which have been wrested from Germany in Africa and in the Pacific shall never again be surrendered to the harsh rule of the tyrant. "The oppression of one race by another," said President Lowell, of Harvard, the other day, "must, as far as possible, be removed. For that reason we cannot consider the return to Germany of her former Colonies that their people may be 'exploited' as they have been in the past."

The cheers which greeted these honest words are proof enough that our American Allies are of the same mind with ourselves. The Germans have shown themselves bad neighbours wherever they have gone. They have given the white man an evil name all the world over, and have imperilled the just rule of other races. They possess none of the qualities which are necessary for the colonist. They carry their boots and spurs into the African desert. They cannot adapt themselves to new conditions. Such Colonies as they had before the war were drilled and disciplined after the fashion of Berlin, and it is not surprising that the native inhabitants groaned beneath the heavy yoke.

CRUELTY TO NATIVE RACES.

Bismarck showed a profound knowledge of his own people when he discouraged an active Colonial policy. There was no reason why Germany should have attempted a task for which she was fitted neither by character nor temperament. She knew but two methods of dealing with subject races. Either she made a desert and called it peace, or she exploited her for her own advantage the poor victims whom she pretended to govern. The history of German expansion is a history of cruelty and oppression. It was not for Germany to take up the white man's burden. She preferred to lay upon the backs of others such weights as were too grievous to be borne.

Wherever you look you will find the same story told. German East Africa, now happily being liberated from German rule, has suffered bitterly from the "civilisation" which has been thrust upon it. The name of Karl Peters will be for ever associated by the tribes whom he oppressed. Knowing of the natives whom it was his business to manage, he treated them with the utmost brutality. He believed that the easiest way to uphold his authority was to murder women, and though Peters himself was deprived of his commission his policy was maintained. For years the country progressed in little else than in bloodshed. It is said that in the war which broke out in 1905 fewer than 100,000 men, women, and children perished, and time will never efface the bitter memory of this past.

What Peters and his followers achieved in the East the infamous von Trotha surpassed in South-West Africa. The war with the Hereros is black even in the annals of Germany. It sprang from the usual causes—abuses committed by white traders and the illegal seizure of tribal lands. What von Trotha, who was sent to suppress the revolt, lacked in military skill he made up for by a senseless brutality. His proclamation is not likely to be forgotten. "Within the German frontier"—thus it ran—"every Herero with or without a rifle, with or without cattle, will be shot. I will not take over any more women and children. But I will either drive them back to your people or have them fired on." This butchery of a whole people was condemned even by the Germans, and von Trotha shared the fate of the infamous Peters. But the burn was done. Many thousands of men and women had been slaughtered, and the delicate task of ruling native races had been rendered for others far more difficult by this policy of wicked ruthlessness. It is not always possible to distinguish, and it is inevitable that something of the disgrace, which belongs to Germany alone, should attach itself to all the white peoples.

In the islands of the Pacific there is the same tale to tell. Harshness and lack of sympathy have made an amiable system of government impossible. Where we have made friends of the natives, the Germans have been content to oppress. They have made roads, which are not used. They have built harbours, with their minds set not upon peace but upon war. They have stirred up strife among the people and urged chieftains to attack chieftains. And it has availed them nothing. Their manifold schemes of cunning and chicanery are at an end, and thousands are happily released from oppression.

BRITISH GENIUS FOR RULE.

The English have succeeded where the Germans have failed, and they have succeeded because they have understood the supreme duty laid upon those who would colonise. They have governed the native races of Africa and of the Pacific, not to make profit for themselves, but to secure the happiness and prosperity of those races. The Germans have been ruthless; the English have been sympathetic. Wherever we have gone we have carried with us a sense of honour and justice. The natives trust us, because they know that their interests will not be overlooked. We have done our best to understand the beliefs and to humour the prejudices of those whom we govern. Most parts of our best to the uttermost of ruling has not been attained, and if you would mark the difference which exists between the German method and our own, you have only to compare Karl Peters (let us say) with Sir William McGreor.

We have made blunders and we have atoned for them. Scoundrels have sailed under the British flag, and they have been punished. But if we make a large survey of the field, if it were not, then the sooner it was brought to an end the better. (Continued at foot of next column.)

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.
DEMOCRACY ANATHEMA TO OFFICER CASTE.

Some thirteen years ago I, in common with many other people, had a fearful glimpse of what Prussian militarism means for the private soldier when I read Lieut. Bille's novel "Aus einer kleinen Garnison." ("From a Little Garrison Town"). This week, reading Gaston Riou's "Journal d'un Simple Soldat," I have found the thing described, not now by one who condemns it and holds it up to ridicule, but by one who defends it and seeks to give its reason and justification. For M. Riou quotes the following from a conversation he had before the war, with a young German Liberal:—"Individual initiative! We regard it as a disease. Every effort of our training is directed to breaking it. We only want automatists, making such-and-such a gesture in response to such-and-such a word of command, not reflecting, not reacting, simply acting, nothing more, by instinct. No thought. If we attribute importance to the rigorous execution of movements, if we push the farthest the evolution of the parade-ground, almost to a mania, movements which regard us as made, and ridiculous, it is because they have the merit of thinking, root it out of our brains, and annihilate it. A machine, a force of training has to be of the power of thinking—th. good soldier. In battle automatism is the element and terror of one's leader. It is the element of courage."

Is this sort of thing, then, unknown in our own army? Or is militarism inseparable from the military? No doubt a civilian hating war with every fibre of his being and taking his place in the army only from the highest sense of national duty and in answer to a supreme call of conscience will remain free from this taint. But can the professional soldier, whether commissioned or in the ranks, help thinking in some such way? The question seems cruel at such a time as this. Yet a writer who calls himself "A Regular Officer" writes in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*:

"Prussianism, apart from its cruelties, is the instinctive creed of the vast majority of our officers, at least of those of the earlier régime. Brave gentlemen as they are, they will uphold political and military courses of action to you which sound like a cutting from Count Reventlow's *Tagebuch*. Democracy is anathema to them."

Gentlemen they are, and even the German Liberal from whom M. Riou quotes at such length is compelled to say when claiming for the German officer that he is one of the "two most beautiful types of modern humanity" that the other is the English gentleman. And so, except in very rare cases, cruelty is not found in our army, and it is pleasant to hear men talk of their officers. But any recruit will bear witness that the first thing he is told by the drill sergeant when he joins up is that he must not think in the army. If it were not that your genuine militarist never does learn anything by experience it would be wonderful that his desolating nonsense should be repeated to generations of recruits. Has not the power of our men, and especially of our non-commissioned officers, to use their brains in a sudden emergency been noted a thousand times, and a thousand times on the top of that, in all our military history? Did not the power of individual initiative stand the Boers in good stead when they fought us, with no experience of the parade ground or of regular drill? Do the troops from our Overseas Dominions make worse soldiers for lack of this character-breaking discipline? At least they need neither automatism nor terror of their officers to supply the place of courage in the supreme moment of attack.

I heard a story the other day worth repeating. A young lieutenant got one of his men rather severely punished. A few days after he found that the man was innocent. Not content with telling him so, he told the assembled company that he had made a mistake, and that, though he could not undo the punishment, he was glad to tell them that the private was innocent, and publicly to express his regret. Every single one of his brother officers, from the C.O. to the junior subaltern, condemned his action, and said it was bad for discipline, since an officer must never admit that he has made a mistake. But the man who told me said: "That's nonsense, sir. A common soldier is not a fool. He knows officers make mistakes like other men. And when he finds one who has the courage and decency to own it—why, if you'll forgive an old army expression, he'll follow that man in at one side of hell and out at the other." But what must be the blighting effect of military discipline if any man, let alone the officers of a whole battalion, have forgotten such an obvious truth of human nature? Let our watchword be reconstruction. "Above all, no militarism."—*Manchester Guardian*.

Truly the responsibility which they assume who undertake the governance of other races is not light. It is justified only by wisdom and intelligence. The history of the last three hundred years proves that we possess these qualities. We are not wholly conscious of them. When we send our governors across the sea, we are content that these governors should employ in a new sphere their inherited kindness and good sense. Perhaps we succeed in our task because we are unconscious of the plain virtues which we bring to its performance. But at least it may be said that we are not selfish in our policy, and that we are not, and shall never be, ruthless like the Germans.

And thus we arrive at the very sound reason why no Colonies shall ever be given back to the Germans. We cannot hand over to the oppressors those who have learned in the meantime the meaning of freedom. We cannot permit the cruelty practised by such men as Peters and von Trotha to be repeated. Here, then, is another incentive to victory. We fight to-day not only for the liberation of Europe. We fight also for the liberation of the unhappy races which have been ground beneath the heel of Germany and have been most cruelly entreated merely to bring profit to Hamburg and to make new markets for the wares of German manufacturers.—*Daily Mail*.

HEATHER DAY.
WANTED
VARIETY TURNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
GRAND PALACE OF VARIETIES
AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ON 30TH NOV. 1917.
Will those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible, send their names, with description of turn to
R. HENDERSON, Sec. Gen., Fair Committee,
c/o Messrs. Gheran, Town & Co.

R 1-4)x 3 26-7-17

FAMINE in the HOLY LAND.
SPECIAL APPEAL
to Britons overseas
for
£50,000
(Towards the £300,000 now being raised in England.)
The need of adequate funds to provide FOOD, MEDICINE, and CLOTHING to relieve the terrible distress of the people of the Holy Land is one of the URGENT needs of the day.
Missionary Societies of all denominations are co-operating.
Please send your DONATION to-day.
Cheques, &c., may be sent to the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP. (Incorporated in Hong Kong and the Far East) c/o J. F. W. DEACON, Esq. (Hon. Treas.), Williams' Despatch Bank Ltd., 20, Becho Lane, London, E.C. 4; or to the Secretary, SYRIA AND PALESTINE RELIEF FUND, 110, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

"VICTOR SUN"
CASEMENT CLOTH
FOR
CURTAINS & PURDASHS

LOOK
HOW THE PRICE OF COTTON GOODS
IS ADVANCING.
BORDERED CASEMENT CLOTHS.
Cream and Buff grounds with attractive Floral Borders.
50 ins. wide.
Our PRICE 85c. a yard.
Present Market Value \$1.25.
ALSO IN A BETTER QUALITY.
Superior designs, the best colourings.
Our PRICE \$1.00 per yard.
Present Market Value \$1.75.
We have 100 designs for you to choose from, and would emphasize that the prices have
NEVER BEEN LOWER
than they are to-day, even after three years of war.
A LARGE BOOK OF SAMPLE DESIGNS
will be sent upon request.
The above prices are subject to High Exchange Rate.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW
& CO., LTD.,
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ON SALE.
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.
PRINTED BY THE MESSRS.
PRICE — — — — — \$5.
TAI Y PAU OFFICE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Volleyball Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,900 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Thorough bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overseas Ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, Europe, India and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

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LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates. For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| MANILA | "TAISANG" | Monday, 5th Nov., 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "WOSANG" | Tuesday, 6th Nov., 5 P.M. |
| HAIPHONG | "TAKSANG" | Wednesday, 7th Nov., 7 A.M. |
| MANILA | "YUENSANG" | Saturday, 10th Nov., 3 P.M. |

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

SINGAPORE LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Singapore, calling at Swatow and Cebu.

UNDER BRITISH GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 315.

[6]

THE ROYAL

R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM

PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

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Telephone No. 315, Sub. No. 10.

[25]

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA AND

HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NOV. 16, 1917-JAN. 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

York Building, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 1874

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| S.S. "BINTANG" | 17th November. |
| S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" | 16th December. |

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Ports in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building

Managing Agents [62]

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

Steamers

To SAN FRANCISCO

To SINGAPORE AND JAVA

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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Mr Geo. S. Ashbalt

Mr & Mrs J. Kemp

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, November 4th

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 1 p.m. |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer ... | 29.91 | 30.01 | 29.99 |
| Temperature ... | 80 | 71 | 82 |
| Humidity ... | 74 | 78 | 83 |
| Wind Direction ... | East | NNE | WSW |
| Force ... | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Weather ... | o | b | b |
| Rain ... | o | — | — |

Highest open-air Temperature on 3rd 80

Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th 71

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 5th to 10th November.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | | H'kong Mean Time. | Height. | H'kong Mean Time. | Height. |
| Mon. | 5 | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Tues. | 6 | No infer. | high | nor low | water |
| Wed. | 7 | No infer. | high | nor low | water |
| Thurs. | 8 | No infer. | high | nor low | water |
| Fri. | 9 | No infer. | high | nor low | water |
| Satur. | 10 | No infer. | high | nor low | water |
| Sun. | 11 | No infer. | high | nor low | water |

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 10th Nov.—
9.15 p.m.—The Court Cards at the Theatre Royal.


These tiny Capsules — superior to Copalba, Cubeba, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. **Paris, 8, rue Vivienne** Sold by all Chemists.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 480 Pages, and includes a Sketch Map of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei-lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENZI.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BARNES & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Nov. 7th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Dec. 4th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Dec. 31st.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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(ELLERMAN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|----------|------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "CHENAN" | On 6th Nov., 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SINKIANG" | On 8th Nov., 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "ANHUI" | On 10th Nov., 3 P.M. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidsips, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wuhsung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| "HAIHONG" | ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, | 6th Nov., at Noon. |
| "HAITAN" | ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, | 9th Nov., at Noon. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to—

DAVID SARROON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers | Leave Hong Kong | Connecting Mail | Due at Marseilles | Due at London |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Colombo | 10th Nov. | Str. from Colombo | 1917 | 1917 |

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

R.F.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON-PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| STEAMERS | Leave Hong Kong about | Leave from about | Due at Marseilles, if sailing about | Due at London about |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| The Intermediate | Service is | Temporarily | Suspended. | |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DODGERS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAER,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Nov., at Noon), KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and Capt. Ogura 16,150, YOKOHAMA ...

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGO MARU (SATURDAY, 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.), Capt. Soyed, 13,500, YOKOHAMA ...

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.), Capt. Toyama 21,000, YOKOHAMA ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE and MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.), Capt. Nishimura 6,000, YOKOHAMA ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE and TAISHO MARU (FRIDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon), Capt. Ogawa 8,000, YOKOHAMA ...

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
R. MORGAN, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|--------|----------------------|
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | SATUR. 10th Nov. |
| SHINYO MARU | 23,400 | FRI. 23rd Nov. |
| REKSHA MARU | 9,400 | FRI. 7th Dec. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 16,000 | MON. 31st Dec. |
| TENYO MARU | 23,000 | WED. 11th Jan. 1918. |

The S.S. "Nippon Maru" and S.S. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQA and QUICQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| ANYO MARU | 18,500 Tons |
| KIYO MARU | 17,300 " |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 " |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, etc.; Port Said, Marseilles.

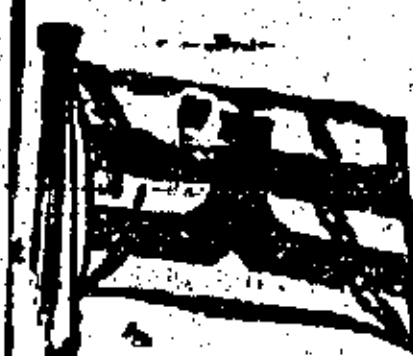
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|
| "MANILA MARU" | | THURSDAY, | 8th Nov., at 3 P.M. |
| "CHICAGO MARU" | | TUESDAY, | 20th Nov., at 3 P.M. |

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports making intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports sailing at Manilla, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to this port.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Tainan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 8 A.M. These Formosan Line steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| FOR | ON WEEK-DAYS | ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Tai O | NOON | — |
| Tai Po | 10.00 A.M. | 9.30 A.M. |
| Cheung Chow | 7.30 A.M. | — |
| Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui | 8.00 P.M. | — |
| Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santau, Stanley | 4.30 P.M. | — |
| Canton, Samshui and Wuchow | 7.30 A.M. Regula 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Macao | 7.15 A.M. | 9.00 A.M. |
| Kongmoon | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Nantau and Sammei | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Shamchun | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |

From Sheungwan, Western Branch P.O.

| FOR | ON WEEK-DAYS | ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Macao | 7.30 A.M. | 8.30 A.M. |
| Canton | 7.30 A.M. | 8.30 P.M. |
| Tai Ping Tung | 9.30 P.M. | 8.30 P.M. |
| Shek Ai | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Kongmoon | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kamchuk | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kankou | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1917.

| STOCKS. | PAID UP VALUE. | OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS 10.30 A.M. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. | LAST DIVIDEND. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| BANKS. | | | | |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | \$125 | \$650 | 23 1/2 int. a/o 1917 | |
| INSURANCES. | | | | |
| Canton | \$50 | \$320 | \$25 for 1915 | |
| China Fire | \$20 | \$131 buyers | \$9 for 1915 | |
| Hongkong Fire | \$50 | \$310, buy. | \$27 for 1915 | |
| North China | \$25 | T. 120, buy. | \$30 for 1915 | |
| Union | \$100 | \$500, sellers | \$50 for 1915 | |
| Yangtze | \$50 | \$295 | \$21 for 1915 | |
| SHIPPING. | | | | |
| Douglas S.S. Co. | \$50 | \$73 | \$10 for year ending 30/6/17 | |
| Canton Steamboats | \$15 | \$104 | \$12 1/2 for 1915 | |
| Indo-China Pref. | \$25 | \$83, buyers | \$7 for 1915 | |
| Do. Def. | \$25 | \$113, sales | \$6 1/2 for 1915 | |
| Star Ferry Co. | \$10 | \$25 1/2, buy. | \$2.10 for year ending 30/6/17 | |
| REFINERIES. | | | | |
| China Sugars | \$100 | \$85, sellers | \$12 for 1915 | |
| Malayan Sugars | \$30 | \$29 1/2, buyers | \$5 Pa. for 1915 | |
| DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS. | | | | |
| Kowloon Wharf Co. | \$50 | \$56 | \$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1915 | |
| H. and W. Dock Co. | \$50 | \$117, buyers | \$2 1/2 int. account 1917 | |
| Shanghai Docks | Fls. 100 | Fls. 75 1/2 | Fls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15 | |
| LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS. | | | | |
| Central Estates | \$100 | \$89, buyers | \$7 for 1915 | |
| Hongkong Hotels | \$50 | \$90, buyers | \$3 for 1 year | |
| Hongkong Land | \$100 | \$83 | \$3 1/2 int. account 1917 | |
| Hampshire Estates | \$75 | \$115 | \$6.55 for 1915 | |
| Kowloon Land | \$10 | \$61, buyers | \$5 cents for 1915 | |
| West Point | \$50 | \$82 | \$2 for 1915 | |
| ONIA. | | | | |
| Langkats | \$10 | Ts. 13 1/2, buy. | Fls. 1 for year ending 31/12/15 | |
| Shells | \$1 | 107/6 | 1/2 for 1915 | |
| Ural Caspian | \$1 | \$0 | \$2 for 1915/16 | |
| MIXING. | | | | |
| Kailans | \$1 | 40/- | 1/2 int. acc. year ending 30/6/17 | |
| Bauhs | \$1 | \$2 1/2, sellers | None since 1910 | |
| Trench | \$1 | 25/- | 1/2 int. account 1915 | |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | |
| Ewo | Fls. 50 | T. 155 | Fls. 9 for year ending 31/12/15 | |
| Kung Yik | Fls. 10 | T. 15, sales | 1.0.40 for year ending 30/11/15 | |
| Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd. | Fls. 50 | T. 36 1/2 | Fls. 6 for 1915 | |
| Shanghai | Fls. 50 | T. 11 1/2 | Fls. 5 for year ending 30/6/17 | |
| Yangtzepoo | Fls. 5 | T. 5 1/2 | \$4 for 1915 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| China Borneo | \$12 | \$6 1/2 | 40 cents for 1915 | |
| China Lights | \$5 | \$4, sellers | None since 1905 | |
| China Provident | \$10 | \$7 1/2, buyers | 10 cents for 1915 | |
| Dairy Farms | \$5 | \$2 1/2, buy. | \$2 for year ending 31/7/17 | |
| Green Island Cement | \$7 1/2 | \$7 1/2 | \$2 for year ending 30/6/17 | |
| Hongkong Electric | \$10 | \$48, buyers | \$3 int. a/o 1917 | |
| Hongkong Ice | \$25 | \$17 1/2 | \$1 int. a/o 1917 | |
| Hongkong Ropes | \$10 | \$23 1/2 | \$1 for year ending 31/5/17 | |
| Hongkong Steels | \$10 | \$10 | \$2 int. a/o 1917 | |
| Hongkong Trams | \$5 | \$6 1/2 | \$2 for year ending 30/6/17 | |
| Peak Trams Old | \$10 | \$3, sellers | 35 cents for year ending 31/5/17 | |
| Do. New | \$1 | \$3, buyers | \$1.35 for 1915 | |
| Steam Laundries | \$5 | \$5 | 10 cents for 1915 | |
| Union Waterboats | \$7 | \$13 | None since 1915 | |
| Watson & Co. | \$10 | \$5 1/2 | | |
| Wm. Powell, Limited | \$7 | \$6 1/2, sellers | | |

| RUBBERS. | PAID UP VALUE. | YEAR ENDS. | LATEST QUOTATION. | DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR. | INT. DIV. TO DATE. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Alor Gajah | \$1 | Sept. | \$4.60 | 55 p. c. | 40 p. c. |
| Ayer Panas | \$5 | Jan. | \$12.25 | 25 p. c. | |
| Glendy | \$1 | Oct. | \$2.30 | 20 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Kedah | \$1 | April | \$4.20 a. d. | 25 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Kempas | \$5 | June | \$9.25 | 40 p. c. | |
| Malak Pinda | \$1 | Aug. | \$3.10 | 30 p. c. | 20 p. c. |
| Malakoff | \$5 | Dec. | \$4.70 | 30 p. c. | 15 p. c. |
| New Serendah | \$2 | Dec. | \$4.90 | 25 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Sandycroft | \$3 | Jan. | \$4.75 | 20 p. c. | 5 p. c. |
| Tapak | \$10 | Dec. | \$22.75 | 25 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Plantation Rubber in London | | | \$ 8 1/2 | | |

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|
| ON LONDON.— | | November 3rd |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — | 2/10½ |
| Bank Bills, on demand | — | 4/10½ |
| Bank Bills at 30 days' sight | — | 2/10½ |
| Bank Bills at 4 months' sight | — | 2/10½ |
| Credit, at 4 months' sight | — | 2/1 8 |
| Contemporary Bank 4 months' sight | — | 1/12 |
| ON PARIS | | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | — | 395. |
| Credit, at 4 months' sight | — | 48. |
| ON NEW YORK. | | |
| Bank Bill, on demand | — | 68½ |
| Credit, at 40 days' sight | — | — |
| ON BOMBAY — | | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — | — |
| Bank Bill, on demand | — | nom |
| ON CALCUTTA. | | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — | — |
| Bank Bills, on demand | — | nom. |
| ON SHANGHAI.— | | |
| Bank bill, at sight | — | nom. |
| Private, 30 days' sight | — | — |
| ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand | — | 132. |
| ON MANILA.—On demand—Peers | — | 136. |
| ON SINGAPORE.—On demand | — | 121½ |
| ON BATAVIA.—On demand | — | 161½ |
| ON HAIPHONG.—On demand... | — | 3½ |
| ON SAIGON.—On demand | — | 8 8½ |
| ON HANKOW.—On demand | — | — |
| SOVEREIGN Bank's buying lists | — | \$ 690 |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, 1 per cent | — | \$43 8 |
| HAR Silver per oz | — | 65½. |